YORK®
Heating and Air Conditioning

INSTALLATION MANUAL

AFFINITY INDOOR SPLIT GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMPS SINGLE AND DUAL CAPACITY

MODELS:
YAZS022 - 070
(2 THRU 6 NOMINAL TONS)
YAZT026 - 072
(2 THRU 6 NOMINAL TONS)

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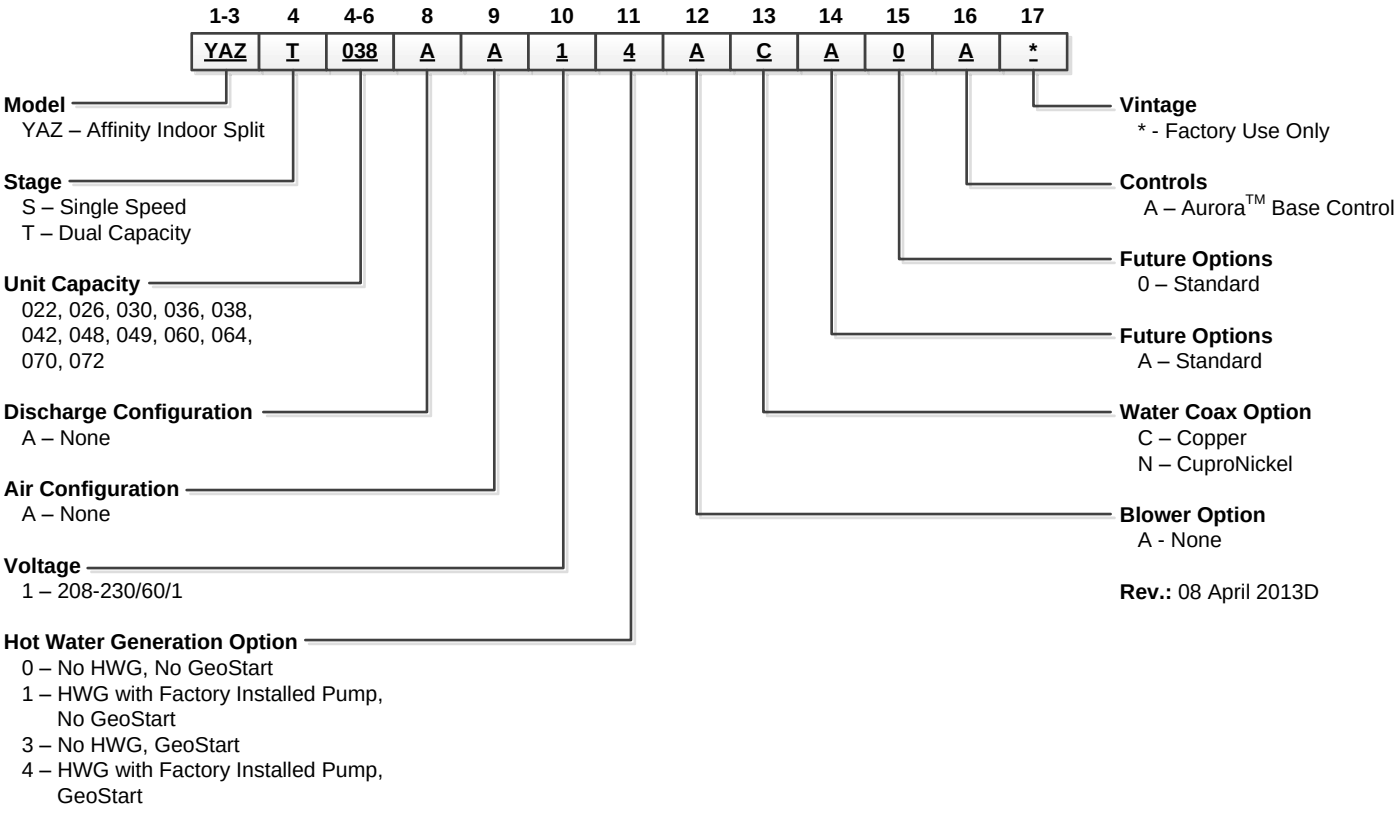
Table of Contents

Model Nomenclature 4
General Installation Information 5-9
Water Quality 9
Closed Loop - Ground Source Systems 10-11
Open Loop - Well Water Systems 12
Hot Water Generator Connections 13-14
Electrical Connection 15-16
Electronic Thermostat Installation 16-17
Electrical Data 17
Dimensional Data 18
Physical Data 19
Model Nomenclature - Air Handler 20
Coil Data - Air Handler 20
Compatibility Guide - Air Handler 20
Physical Data - Air Handler 21
Model Nomenclature - Coil 21
Refrigerant Coil Compatibility 21
The Aurora™ Control System 22-27
Reference Calculations 28
Legend 28
Wiring Schematics 29-30
Refrigeration 31-33
Line Set Sizes 33
Pressure/Temperature Conversion Chart for R-410A 34
Unit Startup 35-37
Operating Parameters 38-39
Pressure Drop 40
Refrigerant Circuit Guideline 41
Thermistor Resistance 41
Heat of Extraction/Rejection Data 42
Troubleshooting 43-45
Preventative Maintenance 46
Replacement Procedures 46
Service Parts List 47
Revision Guide 49

Model Nomenclature



General Installation Information

Safety Considerations

WARNING: Before performing service or maintenance operations on a system, turn off main power switches to the indoor unit. If applicable, turn off the accessory heater power switch. Electrical shock could cause personal injury.

Installing and servicing heating and air conditioning equipment can be hazardous due to system pressure and electrical components. Only trained and qualified service personnel should install, repair or service heating and air conditioning equipment. Untrained personnel can perform the basic maintenance functions of cleaning coils and cleaning and replacing filters. All other operations should be performed by trained service personnel. When working on heating and air conditioning equipment, observe precautions in the literature, tags and labels attached to the unit and other safety precautions that may apply, such as the following safety measures:

- Follow all safety codes.
- Wear safety glasses and work gloves.
- Use a quenching cloth for brazing operations.
- Have a fire extinguisher available for all brazing operations.

Moving and Storage

Move units in the normal “up” orientation. Units may be moved and stored per the information on the packaging. Do not stack more than three units in total height. Do not attempt to move units while stacked. When the equipment is received, all items should be carefully checked against the bill of lading to be sure all crates and cartons have been received. Examine units for shipping damage, removing the units from the packaging if necessary. Units in question should also be internally inspected. If any damage is noted, the carrier should make the proper notation on the delivery receipt, acknowledging the damage.

Unit Location

NOTE: Prior to setting the unit in place, remove and discard the compressor shipping bolt located at the front of the compressor mounting bracket.

Locate the unit in an indoor area that allows for easy removal of the access panels. Location should have enough space for service personnel to perform maintenance or repair. Provide sufficient room to make water, electrical and refrigerant line connections. Any access panel screws that would be difficult to remove after the unit is installed should be removed prior to setting the unit. Care should be taken when units are located in unconditioned spaces to prevent damage from frozen water lines and excessive heat that could damage electrical components.

Air Coil Location

Refer to the air handler manufacturer’s instructions for the blower coil unit for details on installing the air handling portion of the system.

Condensate Drain

Follow the blower coil manufacturer’s instructions.

Duct System

All blower coil units/air coils must be installed as specified by the manufacturer’s installation instructions; however, the following recommendations should be considered to minimize noise and service problems.

An air filter must always be installed upstream of the air coil on the return air side of the air handler or furnace. If there is limited access to the filter rack for normal maintenance, it is suggested that a return air filter grill be installed. Be sure that the return duct is properly installed and free of leaks to prevent dirt and debris from bypassing the filter and plugging the air coil.

In applications using galvanized metal ductwork, a flexible duct connector is recommended on both the supply and return air plenums to minimize vibration from the blower. To maximize sound attenuation of the unit blower, the supply and return plenums should include an internal duct liner of 1-inch thick glass fiber or be constructed of ductboard. Insulation is usually not installed in the supply branch ducts. Ducts in unconditioned areas should be wrapped with a minimum of 1-inch duct insulation. Application of the unit to uninsulated ductwork in an unconditioned space is not recommended as the unit’s performance will be adversely affected. If the air handler is connected to existing ductwork, a previous check should have been made to assure that the duct system has the capacity to handle the air required for the unit application. If ducting is too small, as in replacement of heating only systems, larger ductwork should be installed. All existing ductwork should be checked for leaks and repairs made accordingly. The duct systems and diffusers should be sized to handle the design airflow quietly. If air noise or excessive airflow is a problem, the blower speed can be changed to a lower speed to reduce airflow. This will reduce the performance of the unit slightly in heating; however, it will increase the temperature rise across the air coil. Airflow must still meet minimum requirements.

Equipment Selection

The following guidelines should be used when mating a indoor split to an air handler/coil.

- Select R-410A components only.
- Select 13 SEER or higher air handler/coil.
- Match the air handler to the air handler coil data table.
- Indoor matching adjustable TXV should be used with any air handler/coil. Fixed orifice or cap tube systems should not be used.

Utilizing Existing Coil or Air Handler

It is recommended that a new R-410A air handler be installed with a indoor split considering the long term benefits of reliability, warranty, etc. versus the short term installation cost savings. However, the existing air handler may be retained provided the following:

- Coil currently is R-410A rated
- Coil uses a TXV. No capillary or fixed orifice systems should be used
- A life expectancy of more than 7 years remaining for the air handler and components
- Flush air coil and line set

General Installation Information cont.

When utilizing the existing air coil or line set, only flushing compounds that vaporize should be used; which means they are packaged in a pressurized disposable cylinder. It is preferable to use a flushing agent that removes oil, water, and acid, plus, is biodegradeable and non-toxic. The flushing agent should be safe to use with both HCFC and HFC refrigerants. Once a flushing agent has been selected, follow the instructions provided with the product.

The first step should be purging the lines or air coil with nitrogen. Purging with nitrogen first will remove some of the particulate and residual oil which will allow the flushing agent to work better. Never blow the flushing agent through a compressor, filter drier, or txv as it will cause the components to fail.

When flushing is complete and the final system is assembled, an acid check should be preformed on the system. Acid test kits are available from most HVACR distributors.

Connection to Air Coil

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate typical indoor split installations. Reference the Line Set Sizes table for typical line set diameters and maximum length. Line sets over 60 feet are not recommended. Longer line sets will significantly reduce capacity and efficiency of the system as well as adversely effect the system reliability due to poor oil return. If the line set is kinked or deformed and cannot be reformed, the bad section of pipe should be replaced. A restricted line set will affect unit performance. As in all R-410A equipment, a reversible liquid line filter drier is required to insure all moisture is removed from the system. This drier should be replaced whenever “breaking into” the system for service. All line sets should be insulated with a minimum of 1/2 in. closed cell insulation. All exterior insulation should be painted with UV resistant paint or covering to ensure long insulation life.

Air Handler Installation

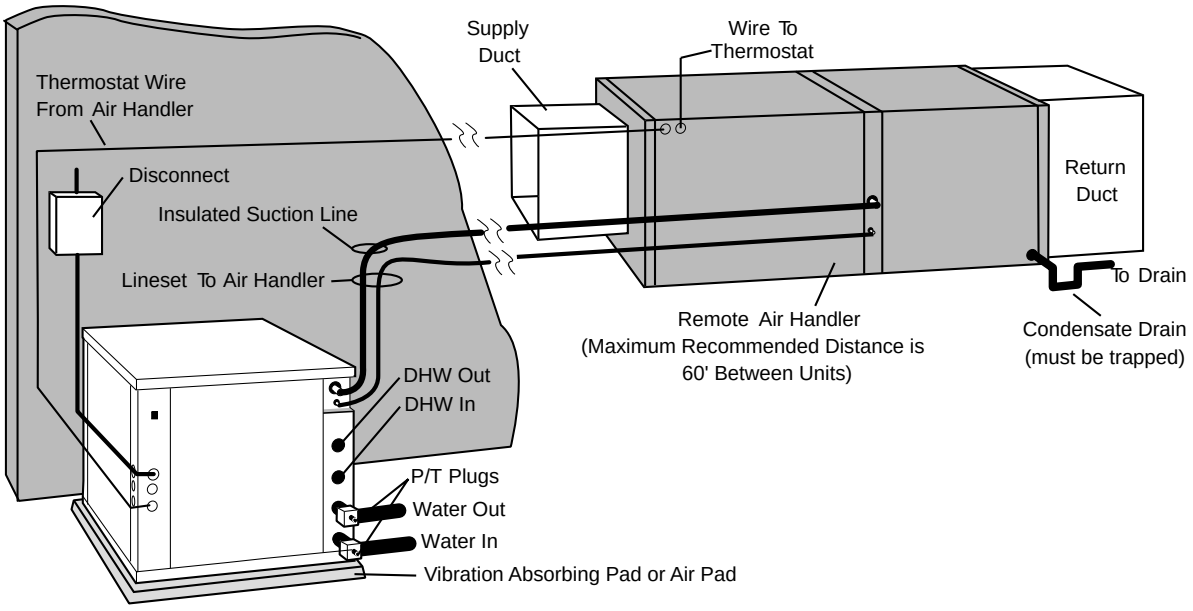
Air handlers used with dual capacity units must be capable of operating with a minimum of 2 blower speeds. Refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for the blower coil unit for details on installing the air handling portion of the system. All blower coil units/air coils must be installed as specified by the manufacturer’s installations instructions. However, the following recommendations should be considered to minimize noise and service problems.

An air filter must always be installed upstream of the air coil on the return air side of the air handler or furnace. If there is limited access to the filter rack for normal maintenance, it is suggested that a return air filter grille be installed. Be sure that the return duct is properly installed and free of leaks to prevent dirt and debris from bypassing the filter and plugging the air coil.

Ensure that the line set size is appropriate to the capacity of the unit (refer to Line Set Sizes table). Line sets should be routed as directly as possible, avoiding unnecessary bends or turns. All wall penetrations should be sealed properly. Line set should not come into direct contact with water pipes, floor joists, wall studs, duct work, floors, walls and brick. Line set should not be suspended from joists or studs with a rigid wire or strap which comes into direct contact with the tubing. Wide hanger strips which conform to the shape of the tubing are recommended. Isolate hanger straps from line set insulation by using metal sleeves bent to conform to the shape of insulation. Line set insulation should be pliable, and should completely surround the refrigerant line.

NOTES: Improper installation of equipment may result in undesirable noise levels in the living areas.

Figure 1: Typical Split System Application with Remote Blower Coil



General Installation Information cont.

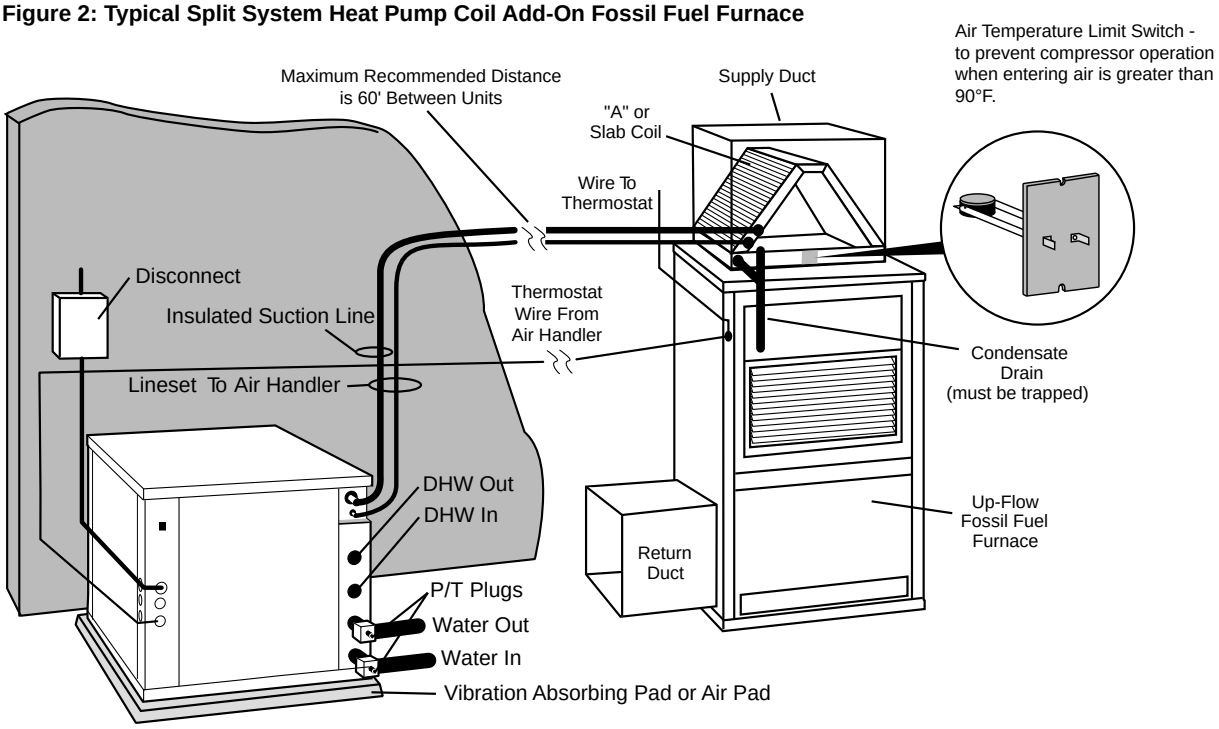
Dual Fuel Systems

Indoor split units can be connected to fossil fuel furnaces that include an A-coil or slab coil. Dual fuel installations utilize the geothermal heat pump for heating until the point that auxiliary heat is called for on the thermostat. At that point, the furnace will be enabled and the heat pump will be disabled. The geothermal heat pump provides air conditioning through the furnace's refrigerant coils.

Refer to the furnace manufacturer's installation manual for the furnace installation, wiring and coil insertion. A Dual Fuel thermostat, a field-installed SPST relay or dual capacity auxiliary heat relay is required. See Figure 2 for typical Dual Fuel application.

In add-on indoor split applications, the coil should be located in the supply side of the furnace to avoid condensation damage to the furnace heat exchanger. A high temperature limit should be installed upstream of the coil to de-energize the compressor whenever the furnace is operating. Without this switch, the indoor split will trip out on high pressure. A dual fuel thermostat can remove the Y1 and Y2 calls when a W call is energized to allow gas furnace backup on a indoor split application. Refer to thermostat wiring diagram for details.

Figure 2: Typical Split System Heat Pump Coil Add-On Fossil Fuel Furnace


Air Temperature Limit Switch - to prevent compressor operation when entering air is greater than 90°F.
Maximum Recommended Distance is 60' Between Units
Supply Duct
"A" or Slab Coil
Wire To Thermostat
Disconnect
Insulated Suction Line
Thermostat Wire From Air Handler
Lineset To Air Handler
Condensate Drain (must be trapped)
DHW Out
DHW In
Up-Flow Fossil Fuel Furnace
Return Duct
P/T Plugs
Water Out
Water In
Vibration Absorbing Pad or Air Pad

General Installation Information cont.

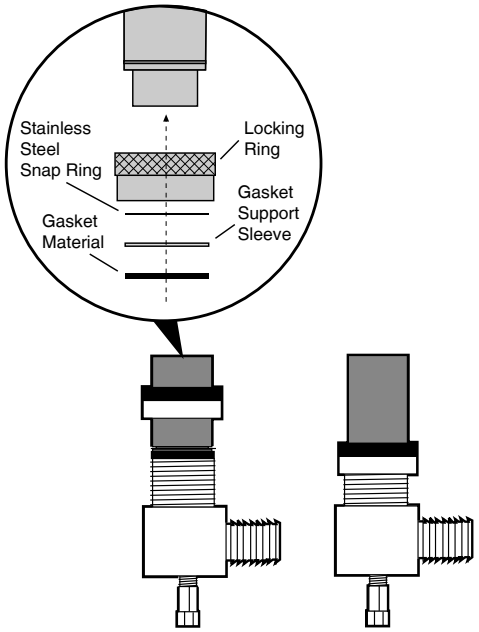
Water Piping

The proper water flow must be provided to each unit whenever the unit operates. To assure proper flow, use pressure/temperature ports to determine the flow rate. These ports should be located at the supply and return water connections on the unit. The proper flow rate cannot be accurately set without measuring the water pressure drop through the refrigerant-to-water heat exchanger.

All source water connections on residential units are swivel piping fittings (see Figure 3) that accept 1 in. male pipe threads (MPT). The swivel connector has a rubber gasket seal similar to a rubber hose gasket, which when mated to the flush end of any 1 in. threaded pipe provides a leak-free seal without the need for thread sealing tape or compound. Check to ensure that the rubber seal is in the swivel connector prior to attempting any connection. The rubber seals are shipped attached to the waterline. To make the connection to a ground loop system, mate the brass connector (supplied in CK4L connector kit) against the rubber gasket in the swivel connector and thread the female locking ring onto the pipe threads, while maintaining the brass connector in the desired direction. Tighten the connectors by hand, then gently snug the fitting with pliers to provide a leak-proof joint. When connecting to an open loop (ground water) system, thread the 1 in. MPT fitting (SCH80 PVC or copper) into the swivel connector and tighten in the same manner as noted above. The open and closed loop piping system should include pressure/temperature taps for serviceability.

Never use flexible hoses smaller than 1 in. inside diameter on the unit. Limit hose length to 10 ft. per connection. Check carefully for water leaks.

Figure 3: Swivel Connections (Residential Units)



General Installation Information cont.

Water Quality

In ground water situations where scaling could be heavy or where biological growth such as iron bacteria will be present, a closed loop system is recommended. The heat exchanger coils in ground water systems may, over a period of time, lose heat exchange capabilities due to a buildup of mineral deposits inside. These can be cleaned, but only by a qualified service mechanic, as special solutions and pumping equipment are required. Hot water generator coils can likewise become scaled and possibly plugged. In areas with extremely hard water, the owner should be informed that the heat exchanger may require occasional flushing.

Units with cupronickel heat exchangers are recommended for open loop applications due to the increased resistance to build-up and corrosion, along with reduced wear caused by acid cleaning. Failure to adhere to the guidelines in the water quality table could result in the loss of warranty.

Material		Copper	90/10 Cupronickel	316 Stainless Steel
pH	Acidity/Alkalinity	7 - 9	7 - 9	7 - 9
Scaling	Calcium and Magnesium Carbonate	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm	(Total Hardness) less than 350 ppm
Corrosion	Hydrogen Sulfide	Less than 0.5 ppm (rotten egg smell appears at 0.5 ppm)	10 - 50 ppm	Less than 1 ppm
	Sulfates	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 200 ppm
	Chlorine	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Chlorides	Less than 20 ppm	Less than 125 ppm	Less than 300 ppm
	Carbon Dioxide	Less than 50 ppm	10 - 50 ppm	10 - 50 ppm
	Ammonia	Less than 2 ppm	Less than 2 ppm	Less than 20 ppm
	Ammonia Chloride	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Nitrate	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Hydroxide	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Ammonia Sulfate	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm	Less than 0.5 ppm
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Less than 1000 ppm	1000 - 1500 ppm	1000 - 1500 ppm
	LSI Index	+0.5 to -0.5	+0.5 to -0.5	+0.5 to -0.5
Iron Fouling (Biological Growth)	Iron, FE^{2+} (Ferrous) Bacterial Iron Potential	< 0.2 ppm	< 0.2 ppm	< 0.2 ppm
	Iron Oxide	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur	Less than 1 ppm, above this level deposition will occur
Erosion	Suspended Solids	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size	Less than 10 ppm and filtered for max. of 600 micron size
	Threshold Velocity (Fresh Water)	< 6 ft/sec	< 6 ft/sec	< 6 ft/sec

NOTES: Grains = ppm divided by 17
mg/L is equivalent to ppm

2/22/12

Low Water Coil Limit

Set the freeze sensing switch SW2-1 on the Aurora Base Control (ABC) printed circuit board for applications using a closed loop antifreeze solution to “LOOP” (15°F). On applications using an open loop/ground water system (or closed loop no antifreeze), set this dip switch to “WELL” (30°F), the factory default setting. (Refer to the DIP Switch Settings table in the Aurora Control section.)

Closed Loop - Ground Source Systems

NOTE: For closed loop systems with antifreeze protection, set SW2-1 to the “LOOP” (15°F) position. (Refer to the DIP Switch Settings table in the Aurora Control section.)

Once piping is completed between the unit, pumps and the ground loop (see figure below), final purging and charging of the loop is required. A flush cart (or a 1.5 HP pump minimum) is needed to achieve adequate flow velocity in the loop to purge air and dirt particles from the loop itself. Antifreeze solution is used in most areas to prevent freezing. Flush the system adequately to remove as much air as possible then pressurize the loop to a static pressure of 40-50 psi (summer) or 50-75 psi (winter). This is normally adequate for good system operation. Loop static pressure will fluctuate with the seasons. Pressures will be higher in the winter months than during the cooling season. This fluctuation is normal and should be considered when initially charging the system.

After pressurization, be sure to turn the venting (burping) screw in the center of the pump two (2) turns open (water will drip out), wait until all air is purged from the pump, then tighten the plug. Ensure that the loop pumps provide adequate flow through the unit(s) by checking the pressure drop across the heat exchanger and comparing it to the unit capacity data in this catalog. 2.5 to 3 gpm of flow per ton of cooling capacity is recommended in earth loop applications.

Multiple Units on One Flow Center

When two units are connected to one loop pumping system, pump control is achieved by following Figure 5. Installer will be required to supply fuses, two relays, and wiring.

Figure 5: Primary/Secondary Wiring

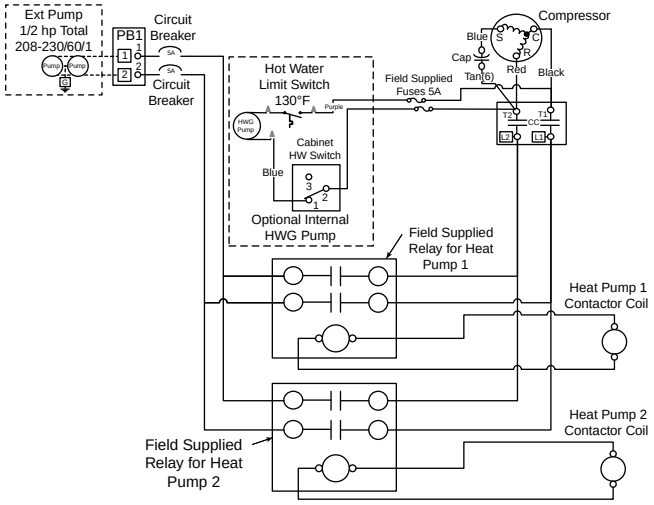
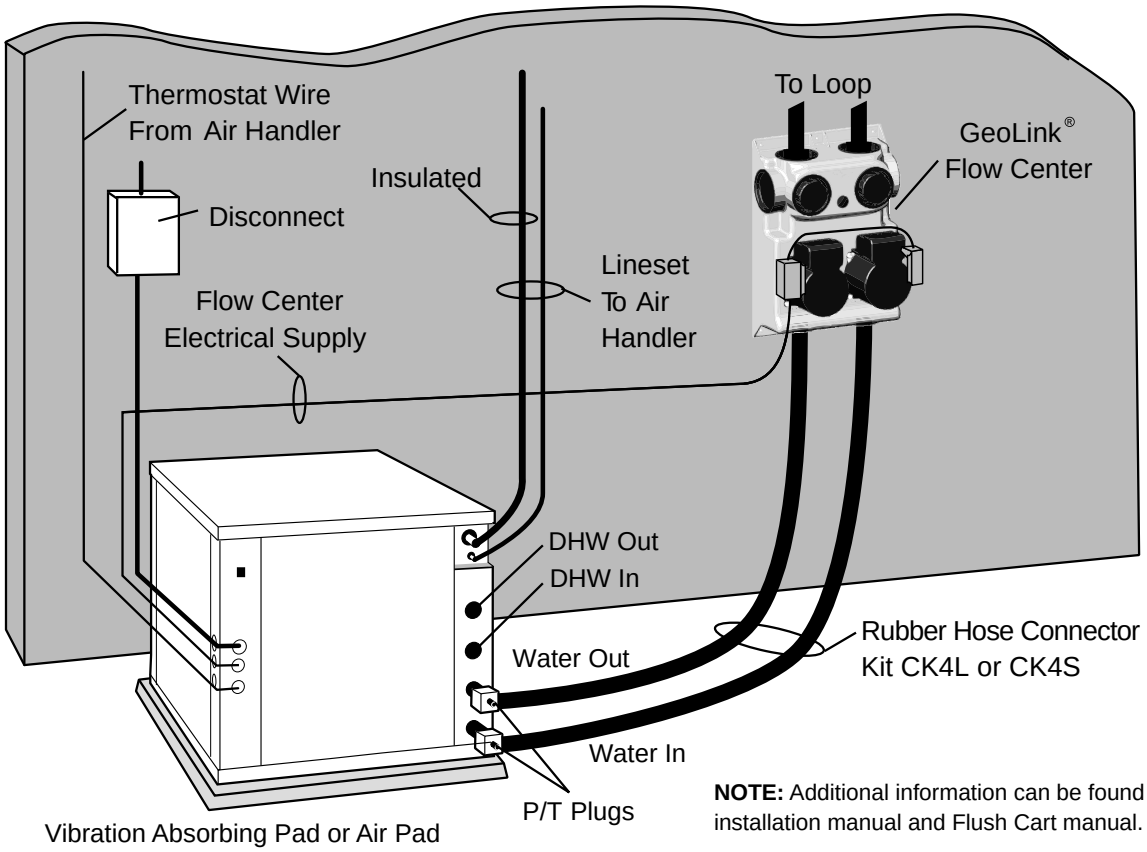


Figure 4: Typical Split System Application Closed Loop - Earth Coupled



NOTE: Additional information can be found in Flow Center installation manual and Flush Cart manual.

Open Loop - Well Water Systems

Typical open loop piping is shown below. Always maintain water pressure in the heat exchanger by placing water control valves at the outlet of the unit to prevent mineral precipitation. Use a closed, bladder-type expansion tank to minimize mineral formation due to air exposure. Ensure proper water flow through the unit by checking pressure drop across the heat exchanger and comparing it to the figures in unit capacity data tables in the specification catalog. 1.5-2 gpm of flow per ton of cooling capacity is recommended in open loop applications.

Discharge water from the unit is not contaminated in any manner and can be disposed of in various ways, depending on local codes, i.e. recharge well, storm sewer, drain field, adjacent stream or pond, etc. Most local codes forbid the use of sanitary sewer for disposal. Consult your local building and zoning departments to assure compliance in your area.

NOTE: For open loop/groundwater systems or systems that do not contain an antifreeze solution, set SW2-Switch #1 to the “WELL” (30°F) position. (Refer to the DIP Switch Settings table in the Aurora Control section.) Slow opening/closing solenoid valves (type V or VM) are recommended to eliminate water hammer.

Figure 6: Typical Split System Application Open Loop - Well Water

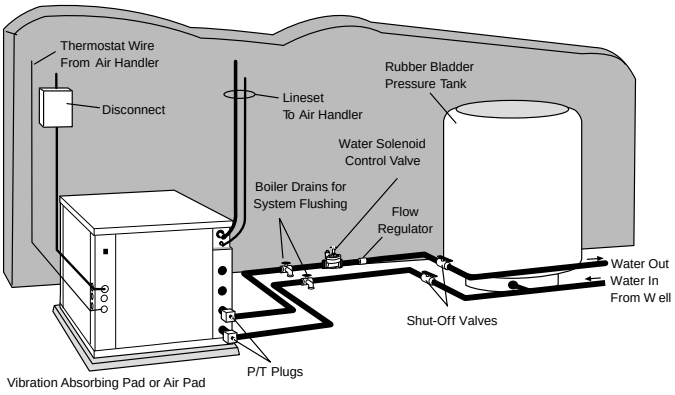
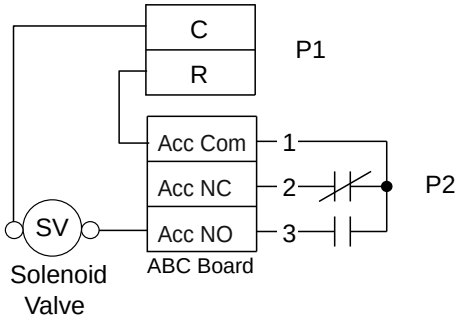


Figure 7a: Open Loop Solenoid Valve Connection Option
Typical quick operating external 24V water solenoid valve (type PPV100 or BPV100) wiring.



NOTE: SW2-4 and SW2-5 should be “OFF” to cycle with the compressor.

Figure 7b: Open Loop Solenoid Valve Connection Option
Typical slow operating external 24V water solenoid valve (type V) wiring.

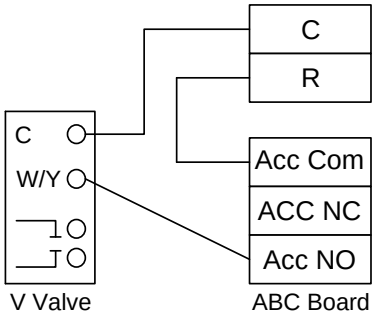
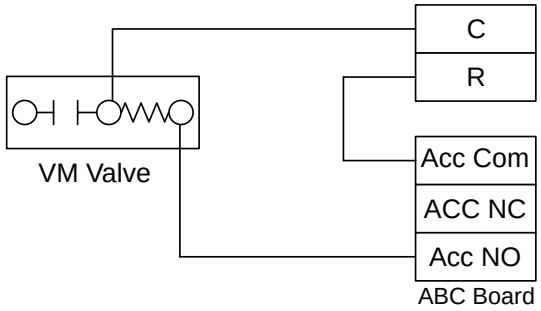


Figure 7c: Open Loop Solenoid Valve Connection Option
Typical slow operating external 24V water solenoid valve (type VM) wiring.



NOTE: SW2-4 should be “ON” and SW2-5 should be “OFF” when using a slow opening (V or VM) water valve.

Hot Water Generator Connections

The heat reclaiming hot water generator coil is vented double-wall copper construction and is suitable for potable water. To maximize the benefits of the hot water generator a minimum 50-gallon water heater is recommended. For higher demand applications, use an 80-gallon water heater or two 50-gallon water heaters connected in a series as shown below. A geo storage tank should not be used in this application unless it is plumbed in a series with an electric water heater. The geo storage tank is equipped with a single 4500 Watt element and will not be able to provide adequate water heating if used as a standalone water heater. Electric water heaters are recommended. Make sure all local electrical and plumbing codes are followed when installing a hot water generator. Residential units with hot water generators contain an internal circulator and fittings. A water softener is recommended for hard water applications (greater than 10 grains or 170 ppm total hardness).

Water Tank Preparation

To install a unit with hot water generator, follow these installation guidelines.

1. Turn off the power to the water heater.
2. Attach a water hose to the water tank drain connection and run the other end of the hose to an open drain or outdoors.
3. Close the cold water inlet valve to the water heater tank.
4. Drain the tank by opening the valve on the bottom of the tank, then open the pressure relief valve or hot water faucet.
5. Flush the tank by opening the cold water inlet valve to the water heater to free the tank of sediments. Close when draining water is clear.
6. Disconnect the garden hose and remove the drain valve from the water heater.
7. Refer to Plumbing Installation and Hot Water Generator Startup.

CAUTION: Elements will burn out if energized dry.

Figure 8: Typical Hot Water Generator Installation

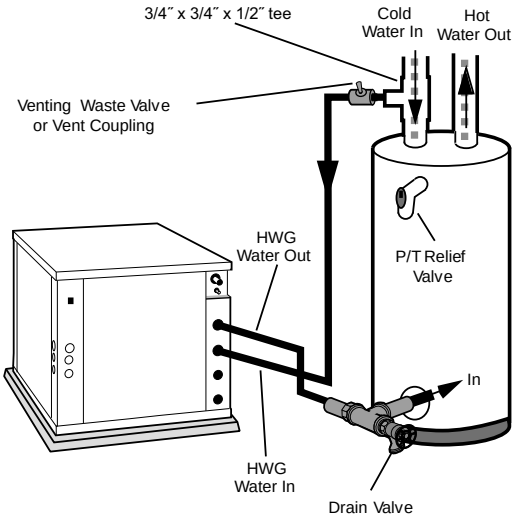
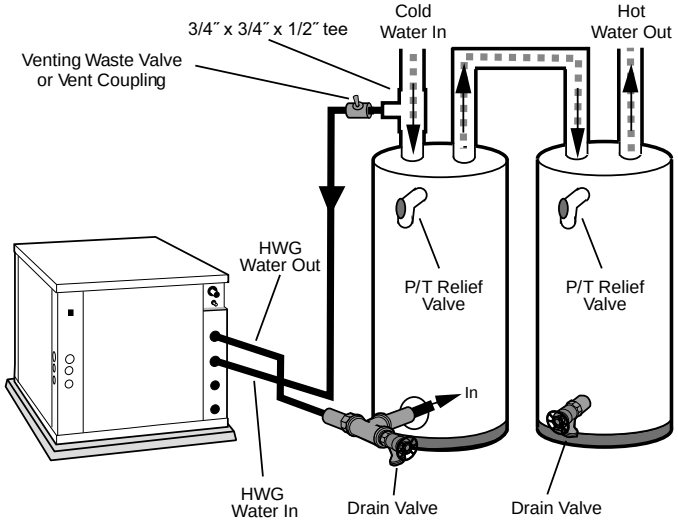


Figure 9: Hot Water Generator Installation in Pre-heat Tank



Hot Water Generator Connections cont.

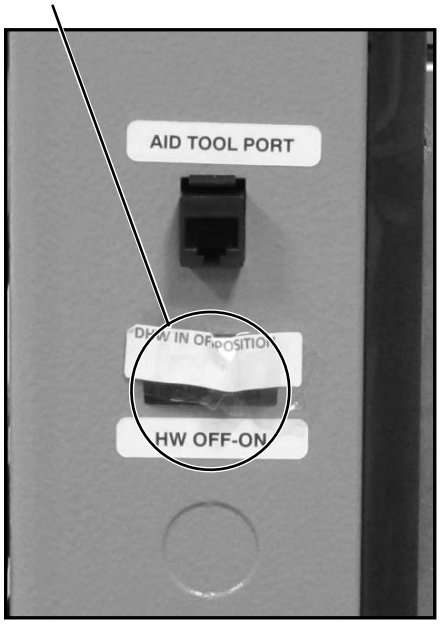
Plumbing Installation

1. Inspect the dip tube in the water heater cold inlet for a check valve. If a check valve is present it must be removed or damage to the hot water generator circulator will occur.
2. Remove drain valve and fitting.
3. Thread the 3/4-inch NPT x 3-1/2-inch brass nipple into the water heater drain port.
4. Attach the center port of the 3/4-inch FPT tee to the opposite end of the brass nipple.
5. Attach the 1/2-inch copper to 3/4-inch NPT adaptor to the side of the tee closest to the unit.
6. Install the drain valve on the tee opposite the adaptor.
7. Run interconnecting tubing from the tee to hot water generator water out.
8. Cut the cold water “IN” line going to the water heater.
9. Insert the reducing solder tee in line with cold water “IN” line as shown.
10. Run interconnecting copper tubing between the unit hot water generator water “IN” and the tee (1/2-inch nominal). The recommended maximum distance is 50 feet.
11. To prevent air entrapment in the system, install a vent coupling at the highest point of the interconnecting lines.
12. Insulate all exposed surfaces of both connecting water lines with 3/8-inch wall closed cell insulation.

NOTE: All plumbing and piping connections must comply with local plumbing codes.

Hot Water Generator Switch

The hot water generator switch is taped in the disabled position at the factory.



Hot Water Generator Startup

1. Turn the hot water generator switch to the “ON” position. The hot water generator switch will allow the hot water generator pump to be enabled or disabled by the service technician or homeowner.
2. Close the drain valve to the water heater.
3. Open the cold water supply to the tank.
4. Open a hot water faucet in the building to bleed air from the system. Close when full.
5. Open the pressure relief valve to bleed any remaining air from the tank, then close.
6. If so equipped, turn the venting (burping) screw in the center of the pump two (2) turns open (water will drip out), wait until all air is purged from the pump, then tighten the plug. Use vent couplings to bleed air from the lines.
7. Carefully inspect all plumbing for water leaks and correct as required.
8. Before restoring electrical supply to the water heater, adjust the temperature setting on the tank.
    - On tanks with both upper and lower elements, the lower element should be turned down to the lowest setting, approximately 100°F. The upper element should be adjusted to 120°F to 130°F. Depending upon the specific needs of the customer, you may want to adjust the upper element differently.
    - On tanks with a single element, lower the thermostat setting to 120°F.
9. After the thermostat(s) is adjusted, replace the access cover and restore electrical supply to the water heater.
10. Make sure that any valves in the hot water generator water circulating circuit are open.
11. Turn on the unit to first stage heating.
12. The hot water generator pump should be running. When the pump is first started, turn the venting (burping) screw (if equipped) in the center of the pump two (2) turns open until water dribbles out, then replace. Allow the pump to run for at least five minutes to ensure that water has filled the circulator properly. Be sure the switch for the hot water generator pump switch is “ON”.
13. The temperature difference between the water entering and leaving the hot water generator should be 5°F to 15°F. The water flow should be approximately 0.4 gpm per ton of nominal cooling.
14. Allow the unit to heat water for 15 to 20 minutes to be sure operation is normal.

CAUTION: Never operate the HWG circulating pump while dry. If the unit is placed in operation before the hot water generator piping is connected, be sure that the pump switch is set to the OFF position.

Electrical Connections

General

Be sure the available power is the same voltage and phase as that shown on the unit serial plate. Line and low voltage wiring must be done in accordance with local codes or the National Electric Code, whichever is applicable.

Unit Power Connection

Connect the incoming line voltage wires to L1 and L2 of the contactor as shown in Figure 10B for single-phase unit. Consult the Unit Electrical Data in this manual for correct fuse sizes.

Open front access panel. Insert power wires through knockouts on the left side of cabinet (Figure 10A). Route wires through left side of control box and connect to contactor and ground (Figure 10B). Close control box and replace grounding fastener before unit start-up.

Accessory Relay

A set of “dry” contacts has been provided to control accessory devices, such as water solenoid valves on open loop installations, electronic air cleaners, humidifiers, etc. This relay contact should be used only with 24 volt signals and not line voltage power. The relay has both normally open and normally closed contacts and can operate with either the fan or the compressor. Use DIP switch SW2-4 and 5 to cycle the relay with blower, compressor, or control a slow opening water valve. The relay contacts are available on terminals #2 and #3 of P2.

When powering high VA draw components such as electronic air cleaners or VM type open loop water valves, R should be taken ‘pre-fuse’ from the ‘R’ quick connect on the ABC board and not the ‘post-fuse’ ‘R’ terminal on the thermostat connection. If not, blown ABC fuses might result.

208 Volt Operation

All 208/230 units are factory wired for 230 volt operation. For 208 volt operation, the red and blue transformer wires must be switched on terminal strip PB2.

Figure 10A:
Wire access

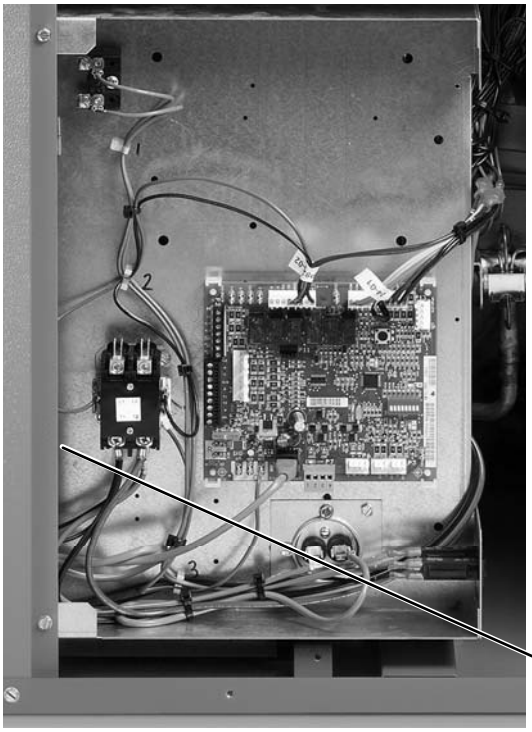
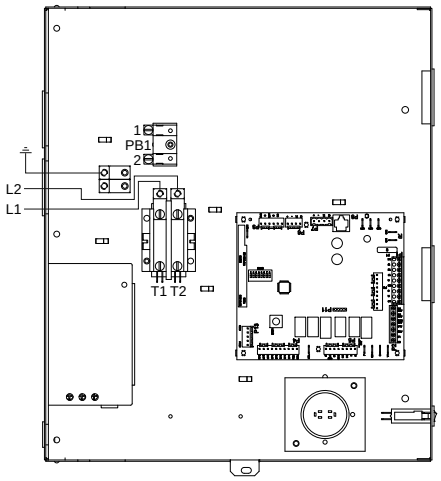


Figure 10B:
Line Voltage 208-230/60/1 control box



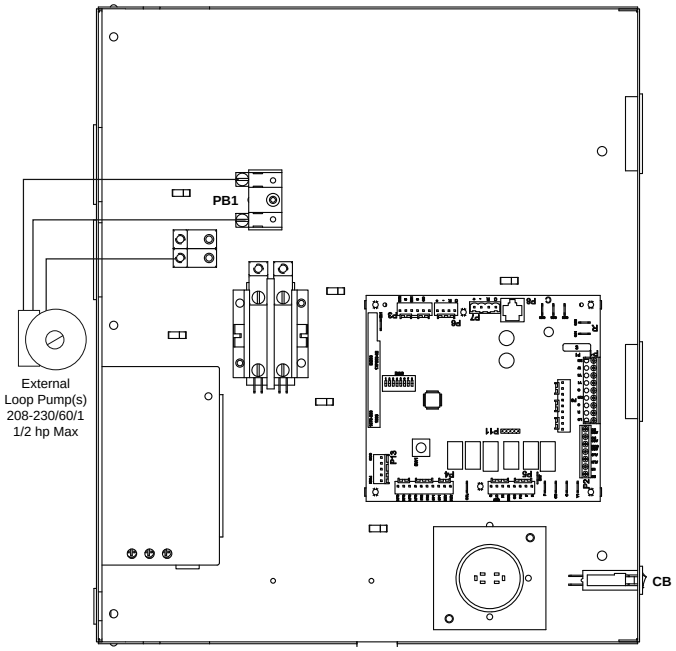
Electrical Connections cont.

Pump Power Wiring

See Figure 11 for electrical connections from control box to pumps.

FC1/FC2 style flow centers with fixed speed pumps connect to PB1 in the control box.

Figure 11: Pump Wiring 208-230/60/1

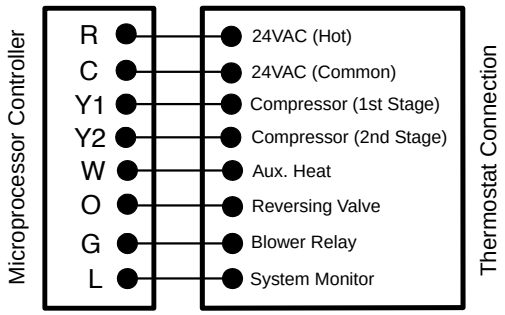


Electronic Thermostat Installation

Position the thermostat subbase against the wall so that it is level and the thermostat wires protrude through the middle of the subbase. Mark the position of the subbase mounting holes and drill holes with a 3/16-inch bit. Install supplied anchors and secure base to the wall. Thermostat wire must be 8-conductor (4 or 5 counductor for communicating thermostats), 20-AWG (minimum) wire. Strip the wires back 1/4-inch (longer strip lengths may cause shorts) and insert the thermostat wires into the connector as shown. Tighten the screws to ensure secure connections. The thermostat has the same type connectors, requiring the same wiring. See instructions enclosed in the thermostat for detailed installation and operation information. The W1 terminal on TPCM32U03YRK and TPCM32U04YRK communicating thermostats may be hard wired to provide aux/emergency heat in the event communication is lost between the thermostat and the ABC microprocessor.

NOTE: Aurora Base Control (ABC) DIP switch SW2-7 is required to be in the “OFF” position for the control to operate with FaultFlash or ComforTalk thermostats. SW2-7 in the “ON” position configures the control to operate with typical thermostats (continuous lockout signal). There must be a wire connecting Y2 on the Aurora controller to 2nd stage compressor on the thermostat for proper operation.

Figure 12: Thermostat Wiring (Y1 Style Signals)



Electronic Thermostat Installation cont.

Single and Dual Capacity Wiring Diagram

Field low voltage point to point wiring:

From Thermostat	To Air Handler	To Compressor Section
C	C	C
R	R	R
G	G	
O	O	O
Y1	Y1	Y1
Y2	Y2	Y2
W2	W	
L		L

Air Handler transformer must be 75VA.

5/29/08

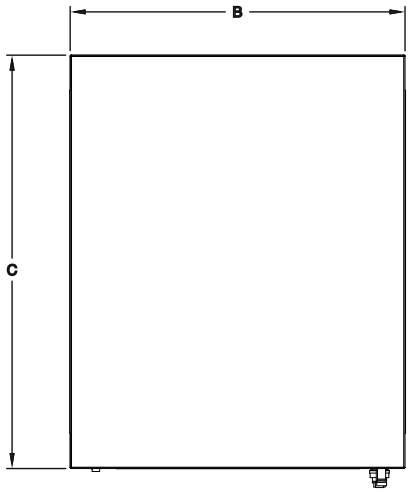
Electrical Data

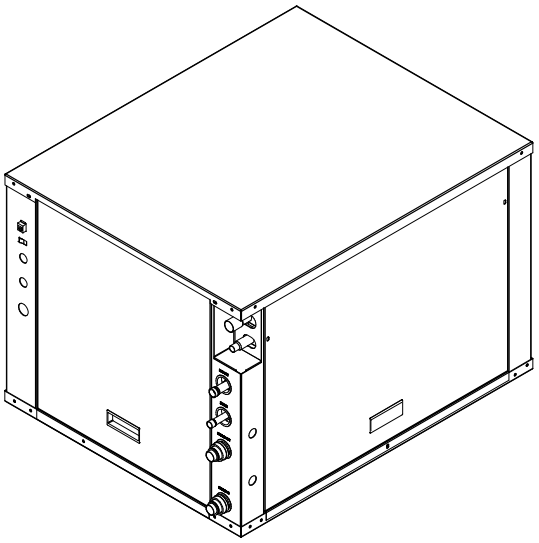
Model	Rated Voltage	Voltage Min/Max	Compressor				HWA Pump FLA	Ext Loop FLA	Total Unit FLA	Min Circ Amp	Max Fuse/ HACR
			MCC	RLA	LRA	LRA*					
022	208-230/60/1	187/253	14.0	9.0	48.0	17.0	0.4	5.4	14.8	17.1	25
030	208-230/60/1	187/253	20.0	12.8	58.3	21.0	0.4	5.4	18.6	21.8	30
036	208-230/60/1	187/253	22.0	14.1	73.0	26.0	0.4	5.4	19.9	23.4	35
042	208-230/60/1	187/253	26.0	16.6	79.0	28.0	0.4	5.4	22.4	26.6	40
048	208-230/60/1	187/253	31.0	19.8	109.0	38.0	0.4	5.4	25.6	30.6	50
060	208-230/60/1	187/253	41.2	26.4	134.0	47.0	0.4	5.4	32.2	38.8	60
070	208-230/60/1	187/253	44.2	28.3	158.0	63.0	0.4	5.4	34.1	41.2	70
026	208-230/60/1	187/253	18.2	11.6	58.3	21.0	0.4	5.4	17.4	20.3	30
038	208-230/60/1	187/253	23.8	15.2	83.0	30.0	0.4	5.4	21.0	24.8	40
049	208-230/60/1	187/253	33.0	21.1	104.0	37.0	0.4	5.4	26.9	32.2	50
064	208-230/60/1	187/253	42.3	27.1	152.9	54.0	0.4	5.4	32.9	39.7	70
072	208-230/60/1	187/253	46.3	29.6	179.2	63.0	0.4	5.4	35.4	42.8	75

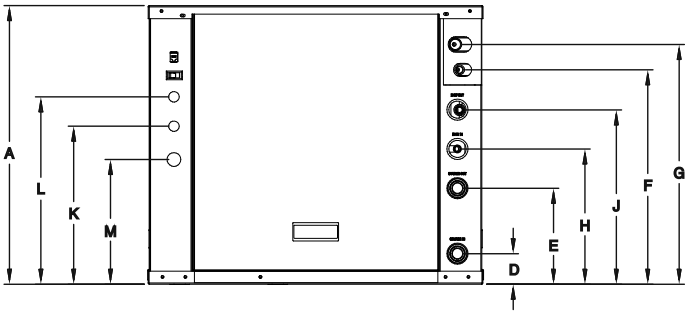
Rated voltage of 208-230/60/1
HACR circuit breaker in USA only
All fuses Class RK-5
* With optional GeoStart

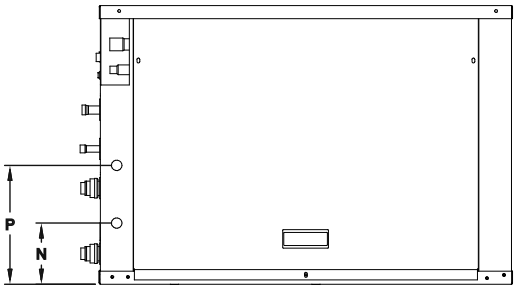
4/3/13

Dimensional Data









Model		Height	Width	Depth	Water In	Water Out	Service Valve		HWG In	HWG Out	Low Voltage	External Pump	Line Voltage	Knock Out	Knock Out
							Liquid	Gas							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P
022-030	in.	19.3	22.5	26.5	1.93	6.93	15.2	16.8	9.4	11.9	12.1	14.3	9.5	4.6	8.2
	cm.	49.0	57.1	67.3	4.9	17.6	38.6	42.7	23.9	30.2	30.7	36.3	24.1	11.7	20.8
036-072	in.	21.25	25.62	31.6	2.3	7.21	16.4	18.3	10.3	13.3	12.1	14.3	9.5	4.7	9.1
	cm.	54.0	65.1	80.3	5.8	18.5	41.7	46.5	26.2	33.8	30.7	36.3	24.1	11.9	23.1

Dimensions are in inches.
Decorative molding and water connections extend 1.2 in. [30.5 mm] beyond the front of the cabinet.

Physical Data

Model	022	030	036	042	048	060	070	026	038	049	064	72
Compressor (1 each)	Single Speed Scroll							Dual Capacity Scroll				
Factory Charge R410a, oz [kg]	56 [1.59]	56 [1.59]	56 [1.59]	74 [2.1]	90 [2.55]	92 [2.61]	108 [3.06]	52 [1.47]	56 [1.59]	90 [2.55]	92 [2.61]	104 [2.95]
Coax and Water Piping												
Water Connections Size - Swivel- in [mm]	1 [25.4]							1 [25.4]				
HWG Connection Size - Female Sweat (I.D.) - in [mm]	1/2 [12.7]							1/2 [12.7]				
Brass Service Valve - Liquid Line - in [mm]	3/8 [9.525]					1/2 [12.7]		3/8 [9.525]			1/2 [12.7]	
Brass Service Valve - Suction Line - in [mm]	5/8 [15.875]			3/4 [19.05]		7/8 [22.225]		5/8 [15.875]	3/4 [19.05]		7/8 [22.225]	
Coax and Piping Water Volume - gal [l]	0.7 [2.6]	1.0 [3.8]	1.3 [4.9]	1.3 [4.9]	1.6 [6.1]	1.6 [6.1]	2.3 [8.7]	0.7 [2.6]	1.3 [4.9]	1.6 [6.1]	1.6 [6.1]	2.3 [8.7]
Weight - Operating, lb [kg]	164 [74]	174 [79]	212 [96]	213 [97]	246 [112]	251 [114]	292 [132]	189 [186]	236 [107]	250 [113]	271 [123]	290 [132]
Weight - Packaged, lb [kg]	184 [83]	194 [88]	232 [105]	233 [106]	266 [121]	271 [123]	312 [142]	209 [95]	256 [116]	270 [122]	291 [132]	310 [141]

NOTES: All units have TXV expansion devices, and 1/2 in. [12.2 mm] and 3/4 in. [19.1 mm] electrical knockouts.
Brass service valves are sweat type valves.

6/27/11

Model Nomenclature - Air Handler

1-3	4-6	7	8-9	10	11	12
YAH	036	*	00	0	1	R

Model
YAH – Affinity Series Air Handler

Unit Capacity
Refrigeration (DX) Models with Nominal CFM
022 MBTUH 800
026 MBTUH 925
030 MBTUH 980
036 MBTUH 1225
042 MBTUH 1425
048 MBTUH 1625
060 MBTUH 1760
Hydronic Models with Nominal CFM
026 MBTUH 925
036 MBTUH 1225
048 MBTUH 1625
060 MBTUH 1760

Vintage
* = Factory Use Only

Air Coil
R – Refrigerant
H - Hydronic

Motor
1 – ECM 208-230/60/1

Disconnect
0 – No Breaker Installed
(only on 5kW & 10kW Heaters)
1 – Breaker Installed
(only on 15kW & 20kW Heaters)

Electric Heat
00 – None
05 – 5kW (022 – 036 only)
10 – 10kW (030 – 060 only)
15 – 15kW (042 – 060 only)
20 – 20kW (060 only)

Rev.: 16 August 2013D

NOTE: To field convert the YAH042-060 to bottomflow air discharge, the NAHBC kit must be ordered.

Coil Data - Air Handler

Affinity Split Model	Matching Air Handler	Coil Surface Area (ft²)	FPI	Rows	Tube Diameter
022 - 038	YAH036	5.83	12	2	3/8 in.
042 - 072	YAH060	5.83	12	3	3/8 in.

Compatibility Table - Air Handler

Air Handler Sizing Selection

Air handlers should be designed for R-410A refrigerant and should be matched with the outdoor split compressor section according to the table below.

Air Handler	Indoor Split Model (Single)	Indoor Split Model (Dual Capacity)	Outdoor Split Model (Dual Capacity)	Airflow (CFM)	Electric Heat (kW)
YAH022A***1R	YAZS022	-		800	5
YAH026A***1R	-	YAZT026	YAST026	925	5
YAH030A***1R	YAZS030	-	-	980	5, 10
YAH036A***1R	YAZS036	-	-	1225	5, 10
YAH036A***1R	-	YAZT038	YAST038	1225	5, 10
YAH042A***1R	YAZS042	-	-	1425	10, 15
YAH048A***1R	YAZS048	-	-	1625	10, 15
YAH048A***1R	-	YAZT049	YAST049	1625	10, 15
YAH060A***1R	YAZS060	-	-	1760	10, 15, 20
YAH060A***1R	-	YAZT064	YAST064	1760	10, 15, 20
YAH060A***1R	YAZS070	-	-	1760	10, 15, 20
YAH060A***1R	-	YAZT072	YAST072	1760	10, 15, 20

Physical Data - Air Handler

Air Handler Model Number (Refrigerant)		YAH022	YAH026	YAH030	YAH036	YAH042	YAH048	YAH060
Evaporator Coil	Air Coil Total Face Area - ft² [m²]	5.83 [0.54]						
	Tube Outside Diameter - in [mm]	3/8 [9.52]						
	Number of Rows	2				3		
	Fins Per Inch	12						
	Suction Line Connection - in [mm] Sweat	5/8 [15.87]				7/8 [22.22]		
	Liquid Line Connection - in [mm] Sweat	3/8 [9.52]						
Refrigerant		R-410a						
Nominal Cooling Capacity - Ton [kW]		1.8 [6.44]	2.1 [7.59]	2.5 [8.79]	3.0 [10.55]	3.5 [12.30]	4.0 [14.06]	5 [17.58]
Condensate Drain Connection - (FPT) in [mm]		3/4 [19.05]						
Blower Wheel Size - (Dia x W) in [mm]		11 x 10 [279 x 254]						
Blower Motor Type/Speeds		Variable Speed ECM						
Blower Motor Output - hp [W]		1/2 [373]				1 [746]		
Filter Standard - 1" [51mm] MERV3 Disposable - in [mm]		20 x 24 [508 x 635]						
Electrical Characteristics (60hz)		208/230/60/1						
Shipping Weight - lbs [kg]		215 [97.52]				220 [99.79]		
Operating Weight - lbs [kg]		195 [88.45]				200 [90.71]		

Model Nomenclature - Coil

1-2	3	4	5-7	8
YR	A	C	026	C

Model
YR – Affinity Series Refrigerant Coil
YH – Affinity Series Hydronic Coil

Configuration
A – "A" Coil

Type
C - Coil

NOTE: All refrigerant coils include TXV.

Cabinet
C – Enclosed (Cased)
U – Uncased

Capacity
Refrigerant (DX) Models
026 MBTUH
036 MBTUH
048 MBTUH
060 MBTUH
Hydronic Models
060 MBTUH

Rev.: 16 August 2013D

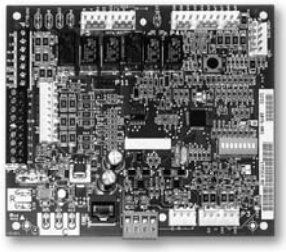
Refrigerant Coil Compatibility

Encased/Uncased Coil	Indoor Split Model (Single)	Indoor Split Model (Dual Capacity)	Outdoor Split Model (Dual Capacity)	Recommended Airflow (CFM)
YRAC026*	YAZS022	-		800
YRAC026*	-	YAZT026	YAST026	925
YRAC026*	YAZS030	-	-	980
YRAC036*	YAZS036	-	-	1225
YRAC036*	-	YAZT038	YAST038	1225
YRAC048*	YAZS042	-	-	1425
YRAC048*	YAZS048	-	-	1625
YRAC048*	-	YAZT049	YAST049	1625
YRAC060*	YAZS060	-	-	1760
YRAC060*	-	YAZT064	YAST064	1760
YRAC060*	YAZS070	-	-	1760
YRAC060*	-	YAZT072	YAST072	1760

7/14/08

The Aurora™ Control System

Aurora 'Base' Control



The Aurora 'Base' Control (ABC) System is a complete residential and commercial comfort system that brings all aspects of the HVAC system into one cohesive module network. The ABC features microprocessor control and HP, LP, condensate and freeze detection, over/ under voltage faults, along with communicating thermostat capability for complete fault detection text at the thermostat.

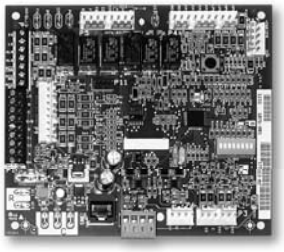
Aurora uses the Modbus communication protocol to communicate between modules. Each module contains the logic to control all features that are connected to the module. The Aurora 'Base' Control (ABC) has two Modbus channels. The first channel is configured as a master for connecting to devices such as a communicating thermostat, expansion board, or other slave devices. The second channel is configured as a slave for connecting the Aurora Interface Diagnostics Tool (AID Tool).

Service Device	Description	Aurora 'Base'
 Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool	Allows setup, monitoring and troubleshooting of any Aurora Control. **NOTE:** Although the ABC has basic compatibility with all Aurora, new product features may not be available on older AID Tools. To simplify the basic compatibility ensure the version of AID is at least the same or greater than the ABC software version.	For Service (Ver. 1.xx or greater)

Add On Thermostats and Zoning	Description	Aurora 'Base'	Aurora 'Advanced'
 TP32U03YRK/04YRK - MonoChrome Traditional Y1, Y2 Thermostat	Elite Stat with full English fault codes and alerts, traditional Y1, Y2 thermostat	Optional	
 TP32S01YRK/02YRK - Traditional Y1, Y2 Thermostat	Traditional Y1, Y2 thermostat	Optional	
IntelliZone® Zoning Compatibility	IntelliZone® is a non-communicating zoning system requiring Y1, Y2 signals and controls the ECM blower motor directly.	Optional (ECM Preferred)	Optional (IntelliZone2 Preferred)

The Aurora Control System cont.

Aurora 'Base' Control



NOTE: Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

Control Features

Software ABC Standard Version 2.0

Single or Dual Capacity Compressors

Either single or dual capacity compressors can be operated.

Other Control Features

- Random start at power up
- Anti-short cycle protection
- High and low pressure cutouts
- Loss of charge
- Water coil freeze detection
- Over/under voltage protection
- Load shed
- Emergency shutdown
- Hot gas reheat operation (where applicable)
- Diagnostic LED
- Test mode push button switch
- Two auxiliary electric heat outputs
- Alarm output
- Accessory output with N.O. and N.C.
- Modbus communication (master)
- Modbus communication (slave)

Field Selectable Options via Hardware

DIP Switch (SW1) – Test/Configuration Button (See SW1 Operation Table)

Test Mode

The control is placed in the test mode by holding the push button switch SW1 for 2 - 5 seconds. In test mode most of the control timings will be shortened by a factor of sixteen (16). LED3 (green) will flash at 1 second on and 1 second off. Additionally, when entering test mode LED1 (red) will flash the last lockout one time. Test mode will automatically time out after 30 minutes. Test mode can be exited by pressing and holding the SW1 button for 2 to 5 seconds or by cycling the power. **NOTE:** Test mode will automatically be exited after 30 minutes.

Reset Configuration Mode

The control is placed in reset configuration mode by holding the push button switch SW1 for 50 to 60 seconds. This will reset all configuration settings and the EEPROM back to the factory default settings. LED3 (green) will turn off when entering reset configuration mode. Once LED3 (green) turns off, release SW1 and the control will reset.

DIP Switch (SW2)

SW2-1 FP1 Selection – Low water coil temperature limit setting for freeze detection. On = 30°F; Off = 15°F.
SW2-2 FP2 Selection – On = 30°F; Off = N/A
SW2-3 RV – O/B - thermostat type. Heat pump thermostats with "O" output in cooling or "B" output in Heating can be selected. On = O; Off = B.
SW2-4 and 2-5 Access Relay Operation (P2)

Access Relay Operation	SW2-4	SW2-5
Cycle with Blower	ON	ON
Cycle with Compressor	OFF	OFF
Water Valve Slow Opening	ON	OFF
Cycle with Comm. T-stat Hum Cmd	OFF	ON

Cycle with Blower - The accessory relay will cycle with the blower output.

Cycle with Compressor - The accessory relay will cycle with the compressor output.

Water Valve Slow Opening - The accessory relay will cycle and delay both the blower and compressor output for 90 seconds.

SW2-6 CC Operation – selection of single or dual capacity compressor. On = Single Stage; Off = Dual Capacity
SW2-7 Lockout and Alarm Outputs (P2) – selection of a continuous or pulsed output for both the LO and ALM Outputs. On = Continuous; Off = Pulsed
SW2-8 Future Use

Alarm Jumper Clip Selection

From the factory, ALM is connected to 24 VAC via JW2. By cutting JW2, ALM becomes a dry contact connected to ALG.

The Aurora 'Base' Control System cont.

Safety Features

The following safety features are provided to protect the compressor, heat exchangers, wiring and other components from damage caused by operation outside of design conditions.

Fuse – a 3 amp automotive type plug-in fuse provides protection against short circuit or overload conditions.

Anti-Short Cycle Protection – 4 minute anti-short cycle protection for the compressor.

Random Start – 5 to 80 second random start upon power up.

Fault Retry – in the fault condition, the control will stage off the outputs and then "try again" to satisfy the thermostat Y input call. Once the thermostat input calls are satisfied, the control will continue on as if no fault occurred. If 3 consecutive faults occur without satisfying the thermostat Y input call, then the control will go to Lockout mode.

Lockout – when locked out, the blower will operate continuously, and PSC blower motor output will remain on. The Alarm output (ALM) and Lockout output (L) will be turned on. The fault type identification display LED1 (Red) shall flash the fault code. To reset lockout conditions with SW2-8 On, thermostat inputs "Y1", "Y2", and "W" must be removed for at least 3 seconds. To reset lockout conditions with SW2-8 Off, thermostat inputs "Y1", "Y2", "W", and "DH" must be removed for at least 3 seconds. Lockout may also be reset by turning power off for at least 30 seconds or by enabling the emergency shutdown input for at least 3 seconds.

High Pressure – fault is recognized when the Normally Closed High Pressure Switch, P4-9/10 opens, no matter how momentarily. The High Pressure Switch is electrically in series with the Compressor Contactor and serves as a hard-wired limit switch if an overpressure condition should occur.

Low Pressure - fault is recognized when the Normally Closed Low Pressure Switch, P4-7/8 is continuously open for 30 seconds. Closure of the LPS any time during the 30 second recognition time restarts the 30 second continuous open requirement. A continuously open LPS shall not be recognized during the 2 minute startup bypass time.

Loss of Charge – fault is recognized when the Normally Closed Low Pressure Switch, P4-7/8 is open prior to the compressor starting.

Freeze Detection (Coax) - set points shall be either 30°F or 15°F. When the thermistor temperature drops below the selected set point, the control shall begin counting down the 30 seconds delay. If the thermistor value rises above the selected set point, then the count should reset. The resistance value must remain below the selected set point for the entire length of the appropriate delay to be recognized as a fault. This fault will be ignored for the initial 2 minutes of the compressor run time.

Over/Under Voltage Shutdown - An over/under voltage condition exists when the control voltage is outside the range of 18 VAC to 30 VAC. If the over/under voltage shutdown lasts for 15 minutes, the lockout and alarm relay will be energized. Over/under voltage shutdown is self-resetting in that if the voltage comes back within range of 18 VAC to 30 VAC for at least 0.5 seconds, then normal operation is restored.

Operation Description

Power Up - The unit will not operate until all the inputs and safety controls are checked for normal conditions. The unit has a 5 to 80 second random start delay at power up. Then the compressor has a 4 minute anti-short cycle delay after the random start delay.

Standby In standby mode, Y1, Y2, W, DH, and G are not active. Input O may be active. The blower and compressor will be off.

Heating Operation

Heating, 1st Stage (Y1) - The blower is started immediately and the compressor is energized 10 seconds after the Y1 input is received.

Heating, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2) - The compressor will be staged to full capacity 20 seconds after Y2 input is received. The ECM blower will shift to high speed 15 seconds after the Y2 input is received.

Heating, 3rd Stage (Y1, Y2, W) - The hot water pump is de-energized and the first stage of electric heat is energized 10 seconds after the W command is received. If the demand continues the second stage of electric heat will be energized after 5 minutes.

Emergency Heat (W Only) - When the unit is matched with an air handler listed in the Air Handler Compatibility table, the thermostat will send the "W" input to the air handler's control board. The blower is started on high speed, and the first stage of resistance heat is energized 10 seconds after the "W" input. Continuing demand will engage the additional stages of resistance heat 90 seconds after the first stage.

Blower (G) - The blower will start immediately upon receiving a thermostat G command. If there are no other commands from the thermostat the ECM will run on "G" speed until the G command is removed. Regardless of blower input (G) from the thermostat, the blower will remain on for 30 seconds at the end of each heating cycle.

Cooling Operation

In all cooling operations, the reversing valve directly tracks the O input. Thus, anytime the O input is present, the reversing valve will be energized.

Cooling, 1st Stage (Y1, O) - The blower is started immediately and the compressor is energized 10 seconds after the Y1 input is received.

Cooling, 2nd Stage (Y1, Y2, O) - The compressor will be staged to full capacity 20 seconds after Y2 input is received. The ECM blower will shift to high speed 15 seconds after the Y2 input is received.

The Aurora 'Base' Control System cont.

Blower (G) - The blower will start immediately upon receiving a thermostat G command. If there are no other commands from the thermostat the ECM will run on "G" speed until the G command is removed. Regardless of blower input (G) from the thermostat, the blower will remain on for 30 seconds at the end of each heating, cooling, and emergency heat cycle.

Emergency Shutdown - Four (4) seconds after a valid ES input, P2-7 is present, all control outputs will be turned off and remain off until the emergency shutdown input is no longer present. The first time that the compressor is started after the control exits the emergency shutdown mode, there will be an anti-short cycle delay followed by a random start delay. Input must be tied to common to activate.

Load Shed - The LS input disables all outputs with the exception of the blower output. When the LS input has been cleared, the anti-short cycle timer and random start timer will be initiated. Input must be tied to common to activate.

Aurora 'Base' Control LED Displays

These three LEDs display the status, configuration, and fault codes for the control. These can also be read in plain English via the Aurora AID Tool.

Status LED (LED3, Green)

Description of Operation	Fault LED, Green
Normal Mode	ON
Control is Non-functional	OFF
Test Mode	Slow Flash
Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
(Future Use)	Flash Code 3
(Future Use)	Flash Code 4
Load Shed	Flash Code 5
ESD	Flash Code 6
(Future Use)	Flash Code 7

Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)

Description of Operation	Configuration LED, Yellow
No Software Overwritten	Flashing ECM Setting
DIP Switch was Overwritten	Slow Flash
ECM Configuration Mode	Fast Flash

Fault LED (LED1, Red)

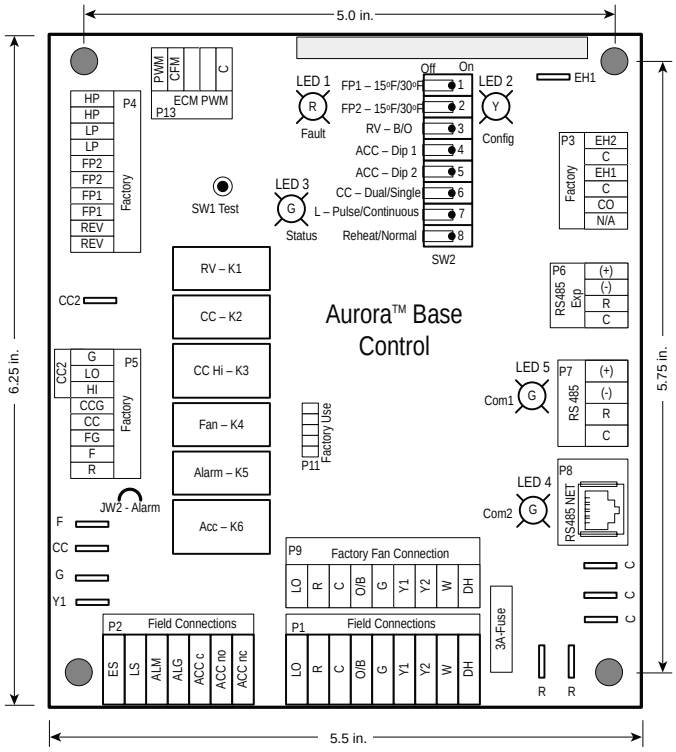
Red Fault LED		LED Flash Code*	Lockout	Reset/Remove
ABC Basic Faults	Normal - No Faults	OFF	–	
	Fault - Input	1	No	Auto
	Fault - High Pressure	2	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Low Pressure	3	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP2	4	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Freeze Detection FP1	5	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Condensate Overflow	7	Yes	Hard or Soft
	Fault - Over/Under Voltage	8	No	Auto
	Fault - FP1 & FP2 Sensor Error	11	Yes	Hard or Soft

NOTE: All codes >11 use long flash for tens digit and short flash for the ones digit. 20, 30, 40, 50, etc. are skipped.

Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool

The Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool is a device that is a member of the Aurora network. The AID Tool is used to troubleshoot equipment which uses the Aurora control via Modbus RTU communication. The AID Tool provides diagnostics, fault management, ECM setup, and system configuration capabilities to the Aurora family of controls. An AID Tool is recommended, although not required, for ECM airflow settings. The AID Tool simply plugs into the exterior of the cabinet in the AID Tool port.

ABC Control Board Layout



Reference Calculations

Heating Calculations:	Cooling Calculations:
$LWT = EWT - \frac{HE}{gpm \times 500}$	$LWT = EWT + \frac{HR}{gpm \times 500}$
$LAT = EAT + \frac{HC}{cfm \times 1.08}$	$LAT\ (DB) = EAT\ (DB) - \frac{SC}{cfm \times 1.08}$
$TH = HC + HW$	$LC = TC - SC$
	$S/T = \frac{SC}{TC}$

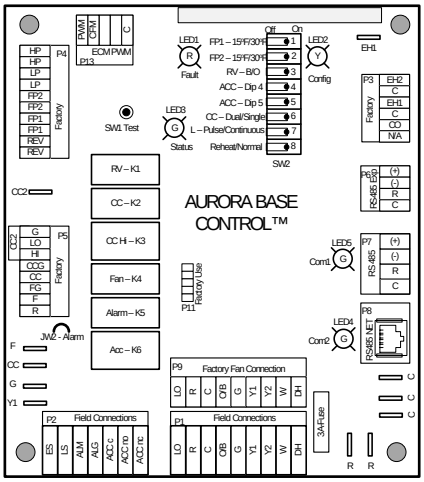
Legend

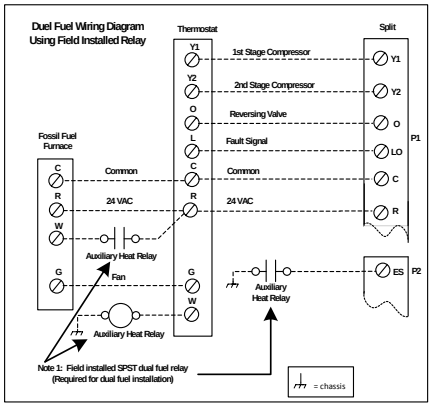
Abbreviations and Definitions

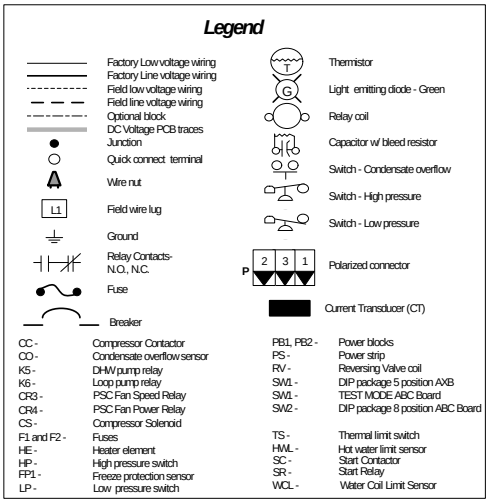
cfm = airflow, cubic feet/minute
EWT = entering water temperature, Fahrenheit
gpm = water flow in gallons/minute
WPD = water pressure drop, psi and feet of water
EAT = entering air temperature, Fahrenheit (dry bulb/wet bulb)
HC = air heating capacity, MBtu/h
TC = total cooling capacity, MBtu/h
SC = sensible cooling capacity, MBtu/h
kW = total power unit input, kilowatts
HR = total heat of rejection, MBtu/h
HE = total heat of extraction, MBtu/h
HWC = hot water generator capacity, MBtu/h
EER = Energy Efficient Ratio
= Btu output/Watt input
COP = Coefficient of Performance
= Btu output/Btu input
LWT = leaving water temperature, °F
LAT = leaving air temperature, °F
TH = total heating capacity, MBtu/h
LC = latent cooling capacity, MBtu/h
S/T = sensible to total cooling ratio

Wiring Schematics

Split Wiring Schematic - 208-230/60/1





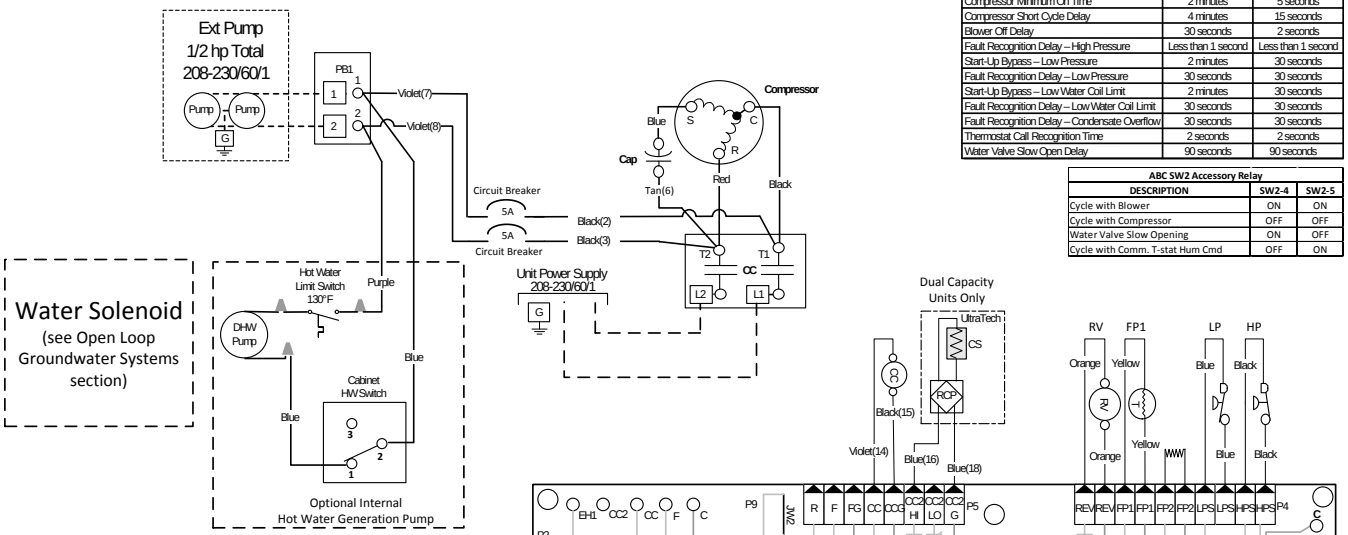

Legend
Factory Low voltage wiring
Factory Line voltage wiring
Field low voltage wiring
Field line voltage wiring
Optional block
DC Voltage PCB traces
Junction
Quick connect terminal
Wire nut
Field wire lug
Ground
Relay Contacts- N.O., N.C.
Fuse
Breaker
Thermistor
Light emitting diode - Green
Relay coil
Capacitor w/ bleed resistor
Switch - Condensate overflow
Switch - High pressure
Switch - Low pressure
Polarized connector
Current Transducer (CT)
CC - Compressor Contactor
CO - Condensate overflow sensor
K5 - DHW pump relay
K6 - Loop pump relay
CR3 - PSC Fan Speed Relay
CR4 - PSC Fan Power Relay
CS - Compressor Solenoid
F1 and F2 - Fuses
HE - Heater element
HP - High pressure switch
FP1 - Freeze protection sensor
LP - Low pressure switch
PB1, PB2 - Power blocks
PS - Power strip
RV - Reversing Valve coil
SW1 - DIP package 5 position AXB
SW1 - TEST MODE ABC Board
SW2 - DIP package 8 position ABC Board
TS - Thermal limit switch
HWL - Hot water limit sensor
SC - Start Contactor
SR - Start Relay
WCL - Water Coil Limit Sensor

Notes

1 – Field installed SPST relay required for duel fuel applications

Aurora Timing Events		
Event	**Normal Mode**	**Test Mode**
Random Start Delay	5 to 80 seconds	1 second
Compressor On Delay	5 seconds	< 1 second
Compressor Minimum On Time	2 minutes	5 seconds
Compressor Short Cycle Delay	4 minutes	15 seconds
Blower Off Delay	30 seconds	2 seconds
Fault Recognition Delay – High Pressure	Less than 1 second	Less than 1 second
Start-Up Bypass – Low Pressure	2 minutes	30 seconds
Fault Recognition Delay – Low Pressure	30 seconds	30 seconds
Start-Up Bypass – Low Water Coil Limit	2 minutes	30 seconds
Fault Recognition Delay – Low Water Coil Limit	30 seconds	30 seconds
Fault Recognition Delay – Condensate Overflow	30 seconds	30 seconds
Thermostat Call Recognition Time	2 seconds	2 seconds
Water Valve Slow Open Delay	90 seconds	90 seconds

ABC SW2 Accessory Relay		
DESCRIPTION	**SW2-4**	**SW2-5**
Cycle with Blower	ON	ON
Cycle with Compressor	OFF	OFF
Water Valve Slow Opening	ON	OFF
Cycle with Comm. T-stat Hum Cmd	OFF	ON

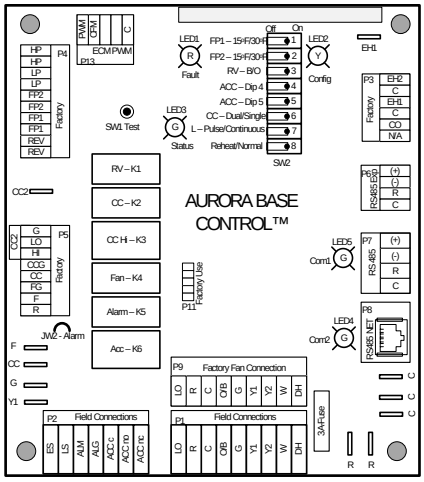


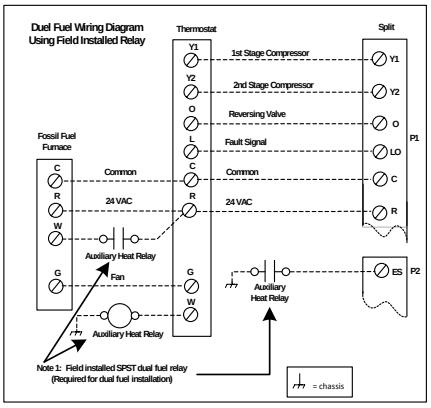
AID Tool

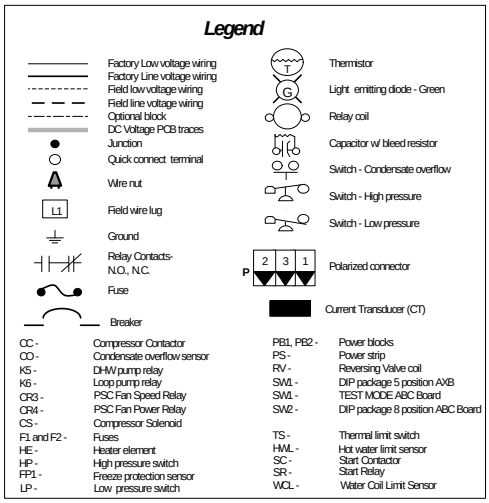
Aurora LED Flash Codes			
Slow Flash	1 second on and 1 second off		
Fast Flash	100 milliseconds on and 100 milliseconds off		
Flash Code	100 milliseconds on and 400 milliseconds off with a 2 second pause before repeating		
Random Start Delay (Alternating Colors)		**Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)**	
Status LED (LED1, Green)	Fast Flash	No Software Overide	OFF
Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)	Fast Flash	DIP Switch Overide	Slow Flash
Fault LED (LED3, Red)	Fast Flash		
Fault LED (LED1, Red)		**Status LED (LED3, Green)**	
Normal Mode	OFF	Normal Mode	ON
Input Fault Lockout	Flash Code 1	Control is Non-Functional	OFF
High Pressure Lockout	Flash Code 2	Test Mode	Slow Flash
Low Pressure Lockout	Flash Code 3	Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Future Use	Flash Code 4	Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
Freeze Detection – FP1	Flash Code 5	Future Use	Flash Code 3
Reserved	Flash Code 6	Future Use	Flash Code 4
Condensate Overflow Lockout	Flash Code 7	Load Shed	Flash Code 5
Over/Under Voltage Shutdown	Flash Code 8	ESD	Flash Code 6
Future Use	Flash Code 9	Future Use	Flash Code 7
Future Use	Flash Code 10		
FP1 and FP2 Sensor Error	Flash Code 11		

Wiring Schematics cont.

Split Wiring Schematic with GeoStart - 208-230/60/1






Legend
Factory Low voltage wiring
Factory Line voltage wiring
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Optional block
DC Voltage PCB traces
Junction
Quick connect terminal
Wire nut
Field wire lug
Ground
Relay Contacts- N.O., N.C.
Fuse
Breaker
Thermistor
Light emitting diode - Green
Relay coil
Capacitor w/ bleed resistor
Switch - Condensate overflow
Switch - High pressure
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Current Transducer (CT)
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HWL - Hot water limit sensor
SC - Start Contactor
SR - Start Relay
WCL - Water Coil Limit Sensor

Notes

1 – Field installed SPST relay required for duel fuel applications

Water Solenoid
(see Open Loop Groundwater Systems section)

Aurora Timing Events		
Event	**Normal Mode**	**Test Mode**
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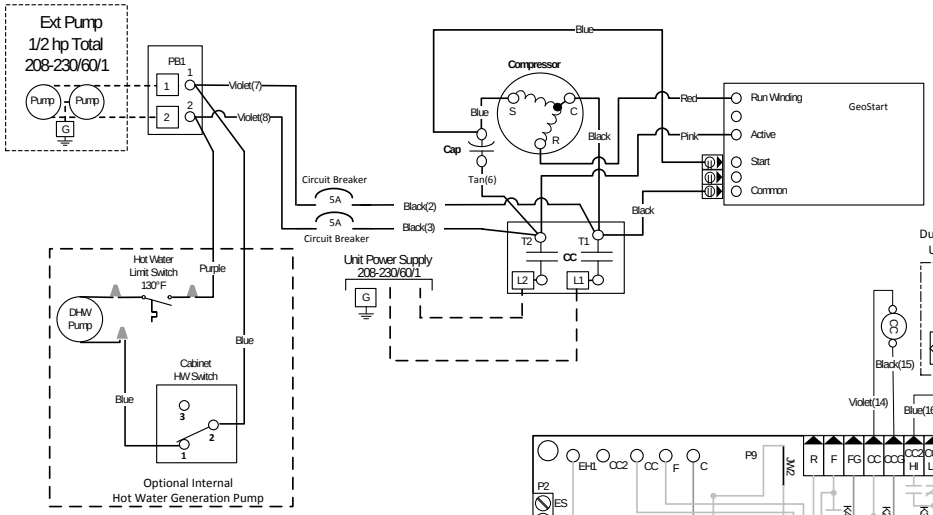

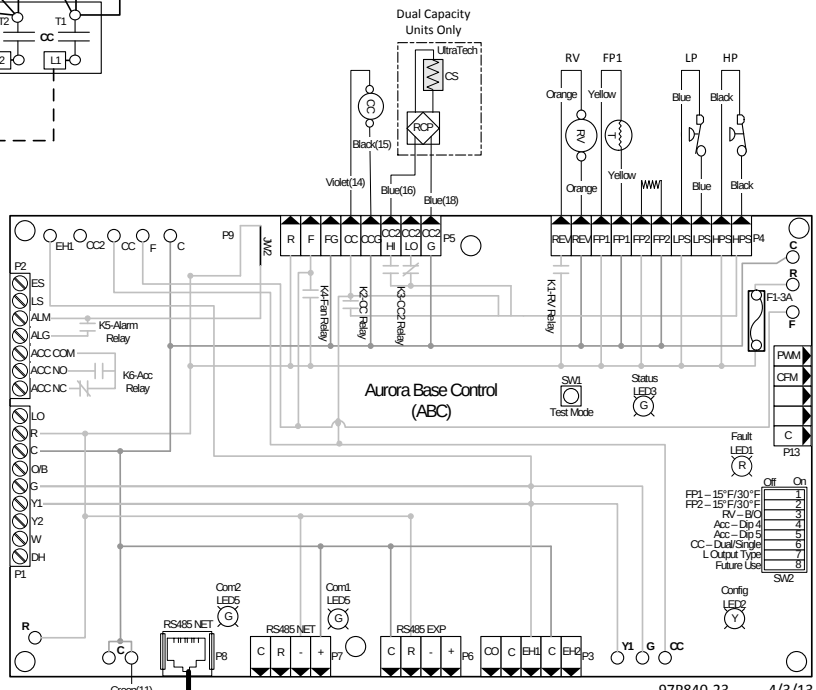

AID Tool

Aurora LED Flash Codes			
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Flash Code	100 milliseconds on and 400 milliseconds off with a 2 second pause before repeating		
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Configuration LED (LED2, Yellow)	Fast Flash	DIP Switch Overide	Slow Flash
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Normal Mode	OFF	Normal Mode	ON
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High Pressure Lockout	Flash Code 2	Test Mode	Slow Flash
Low Pressure Lockout	Flash Code 3	Lockout Active	Fast Flash
Future Use	Flash Code 4	Dehumidification Mode	Flash Code 2
Freeze Detection – FP1	Flash Code 5	Future Use	Flash Code 3
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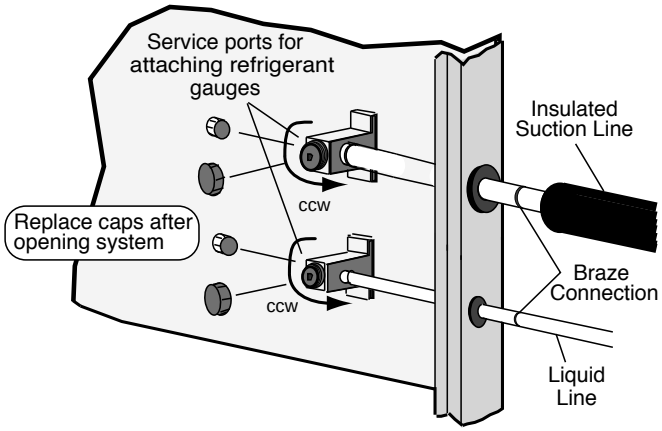
Condensate Overflow Lockout	Flash Code 7	Load Shed	Flash Code 5
Over/Under Voltage Shutdown	Flash Code 8	ESD	Flash Code 6
Future Use	Flash Code 9	Future Use	Flash Code 7
Future Use	Flash Code 10		
FP1 and FP2 Sensor Error	Flash Code 11		

Refrigeration

The indoor split series comes with a holding charge. The charge must be adjusted in the field based on performance. Refrigeration piping on the split consists of installing a brazed copper line set between the blower coil unit and the unit's split compressor section. To select the proper tube diameters for the installation, refer to the Line Set Sizes table. Line sets over 60 feet long are not recommended because of oil return and pressure drop problems. The suction line must always be insulated. Handle and route the line sets carefully to avoid kinking or bending the tubes. If the line set is kinked or distorted and it cannot be formed back into its original shape, the bad portion of the pipe should be replaced. A restricted line set will affect the performance of the system.

Fasten the copper line set to the blower coil unit as instructed by the coil installation instructions shown in Figure 14. Nitrogen should be bled through the system at 2 to 3 PSI to prevent oxidation inside the refrigerant tubing. Use a low silver phos-copper braze alloy on all brazed connections.

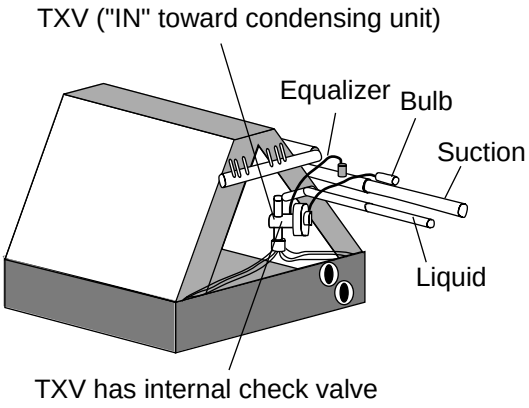
Figure 13: Typical Split System Refrigerant Line Connections



Position	Description	System	Service Port
CW - Full In	Shipping Position	Closed	Open
CCW - Full Out 1/2 turn CW	Service Position	Open	Open
CCW - Full Out	Operation Position	Open	Closed

The indoor split service valves are recessed in the unit's corner post and protected by a cover. Remove the protective cover and braze the line set to the service valve stubs as shown in Figure 13. Care should be used when brazing the service valves as to not scorch the paint. Nitrogen should be bled through the system at 2 to 3 psi to prevent oxidation contamination. Use a low silver phos-copper braze alloy on all brazed connections. Indoor split units are shipped with a factory charge and service valves are not to be opened until the line set has been leak tested, purged, and evacuated. Schrader cores should be removed before brazing, and replaced after the valves have cooled. A heat sink should be used on the service valve and TXV to prevent damage caused by excessive heat. When brazing is completed, reinstall the protective cover.

Figure 14: Attaching the Air Coil



Refrigeration cont.

Leak Testing

The refrigeration line set must be pressurized and checked for leaks before purging and charging the unit. To pressurize the line set, attach refrigerant gauges to the service ports and add an inert gas (nitrogen or dry carbon dioxide) until pressure reaches 60 to 90 PSIG. Never use oxygen or acetylene to pressure test. Use an electronic leak detector or a good quality bubble solution to detect leaks on all connections made in the field. Check the service valve ports and stem for leaks and all connections made in the field. If a leak is found, repair it and repeat the above steps. For safety reasons do not pressurize the system above 150 psi. Purge pressure from line set. The system is now ready for evacuating and charging.

System Evacuation

Ensure that the line set and air coil are evacuated before opening service valves to the split unit. The line set must be evacuated to at least 200 microns to remove the moisture and air that may still be in the line set and coil. Evacuate the system through both service ports to prevent false readings on the gauge because of pressure drop through service ports.

Charge Amount When Using YAH Air Handler

The indoor split is shipped with a factory pre-charge. This volume of refrigerant is not sufficient to run the system and additional refrigerant must be added. If using an YAH Air Handler please refer to the Line Set Sizes table for charge amounts to be added. The “Factory Charge” column is the charge amount the compressor section/split is shipped with from the factory. The “Charge Amount with YAH Air Handler” column is the total amount of charge for the YAH Air Handler + Compressor section/split. This column does not factor in additional refrigerant needed for the line set. The installer of the system must add charge appropriately for the specific length of the line set. A 3/8 in. liquid line is calculated at 0.50 oz. of charge per linear foot, and a 1/2 in. liquid line is calculated at 1.0 oz. of charge per linear foot using R-410A refrigerant. The suction line will not hold “liquid” and should be ignored for the charge calculation.

Example: YAZS036/YAH036 with 20 ft. of 3/8 in. liquid line. Remember that when using the YAH Air Handler, the column “Charge Amount with YAH Air Handler” will be used. Now calculate for the additional 20 ft. line set.
Additional refrigerant to be added = (20 ft. x 0.5 oz.)
= 10 oz.

Solution: 10 oz. should be added to the recommended charge of 86 oz. found in the “Charge Amount with YAH Air Handler” column for a total charge of 96 oz.

After initial charge, the system should be operated and the system subcooling and superheat verified to the Unit Operating Parameters table.

If an air handler manufactured by others is used then refrigerant should be added to the indoor split factory pre-charge. Refrigerant should be added for liquid line length. This should result in a slightly under-charged system exhibiting low subcooling and high superheat. As charge is added, the subcooling should rise and the superheat should fall.

Charging the System

Charge Method – After purging and evacuating the line set, fully open the service valves counterclockwise. Add R-410A (liquid) into the liquid line service port until the pressure in the system reaches approximately 200 PSIG. Never add liquid refrigerant into the suction side of a compressor. Start the unit and measure superheat and subcooling. Keep adding refrigerant until the unit meets the superheat and subcooling values on the Operating Parameters tables.

Checking Superheat and Subcooling

Determining Superheat

1. Measure the temperature of the suction line at the point where the expansion valve bulb is clamped.
2. Determine the suction pressure in the suction line by attaching refrigeration gauges to the Schrader connection on the suction side of the compressor.
3. Convert the pressure obtained in Step 2 to the saturation temperature by using the R-410A Pressure/Temperature Conversion Chart.
4. Subtract the temperature obtained in Step 3 from Step 1. The difference is the amount of superheat for the unit. Refer to the Operating Parameters tables for superheat ranges at specific entering water conditions.

Superheat Adjustment

TXVs are factory set to a specific superheat; however, the superheat should be adjusted for the application. To adjust the TXV to other superheat settings:

1. Remove the seal cap from the bottom of the valve.
2. Turn the adjustment screw clockwise to increase superheat and counterclockwise to decrease superheat. One complete 360° turn changes the superheat approximately 3-4°F, regardless of refrigerant type. You may need to allow as much as 30 minutes after the adjustment is made for the system to stabilize.
3. Once the proper superheat setting has been achieved, replace and tighten the seal cap.

WARNING: There are 8 total (360°) turns on the superheat adjustment stem from wide open to fully closed. When adjusting the superheat stem clockwise (superheat increase) and the stop is reached, any further clockwise turning adjustment will damage the valve.

Refrigeration cont.

Determining Subcooling

1. Measure the temperature of the liquid line on the small refrigerant line (liquid line) just outside the split cabinet. This location will be adequate for measurement in both modes unless a significant temperature drop in the liquid line is anticipated.
2. Measure the liquid line pressure by attaching refrigerant gauges to the Schrader connection on the liquid line service valve.
3. Convert the pressure obtained in Step 2 to the saturation temperature by using the R-410A Pressure/Temperature Conversion Chart.
4. Subtract the temperature in Step 1 from the temperature in Step 3. The difference will be the subcooling value for that unit. Refer to the Operating Parameters tables for subcooling ranges at specific enter water conditions.

Line Set Sizes

Unit Size	Air Handler	20 feet		40 feet		60 feet		Factory Charge (oz.)	*Charge Amount with YAH Air Handler (oz.)
		Suction	Liquid	Suction	Liquid	Suction	Liquid		
022	YAH022	5/8” OD	3/8” OD	5/8” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	56	78
030	YAH030	5/8” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	56	78
036	YAH036	5/8” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	1/2” OD	56	86
042	YAH042	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	74	99
048	YAH048	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	7/8” OD	3/8” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	90	115
060	YAH060	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	1-1/8” OD	1/2” OD	92	112
070	YAH060	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	1-1/8” OD	1/2” OD	108	132
026	YAH026	5/8” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	1/2” OD	52	74
038	YAH036	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	3/4” OD	1/2” OD	56	86
049	YAH048	3/4” OD	3/8” OD	7/8” OD	3/8” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	90	115
064	YAH060	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	1-1/8” OD	1/2” OD	92	112
072	YAH060	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	7/8” OD	1/2” OD	1-1/8” OD	1/2” OD	104	132

NOTES: * The "Charge Amount with YAH Air Handler" column is based on the charge amount for a YAH Air Handler+Compressor Section/Split. Additional charge will have to be added accordingly for line set length.
After Charge is added adjustments can be made to get appropriate subcooling and superheat.
Additional charge for R-410A is 0.50 oz. per ft. for 3/8 in. and 1.0 oz. per ft. for 1/2 in. tube.

4/6/10

Pressure/Temperature Conversion Chart for R-410A

PRESSURE (PSIG)	TEMP °F
60	8.5
62	9.9
64	11.2
66	12.5
68	13.8
70	15.1
72	16.3
74	17.5
76	18.7
78	19.8
80	21.0
82	22.1
84	23.2
86	24.3
88	25.4
90	26.5
92	27.5
94	28.6
96	29.6
98	30.6
100	31.6
102	32.6
104	33.5
106	34.5
108	35.4
110	36.4
112	37.3
114	38.2
116	39.1
118	40.0
120	40.9
122	41.7
124	42.6
126	43.4
128	44.3
130	45.1
132	45.9
134	46.7
136	47.5
138	48.3
140	49.1
142	49.9
144	50.7
146	51.5
148	52.2
150	53.0
152	53.7
154	54.5
156	55.2
158	55.9
160	56.6
162	57.4
164	58.1
166	58.8
168	59.5
170	60.2
172	60.8
174	61.5
176	62.2
178	62.9

PRESSURE (PSIG)	TEMP °F
180	63.5
182	64.2
184	64.8
186	65.5
188	66.1
190	66.8
192	67.4
194	68.0
196	68.7
198	69.3
200	69.9
202	70.5
204	71.1
206	71.7
208	72.3
210	72.9
212	73.5
214	74.1
216	74.7
218	75.3
220	75.8
222	76.4
224	77.0
226	77.5
228	78.1
230	78.7
232	79.2
234	79.8
236	80.3
238	80.9
240	81.4
242	81.9
244	82.5
246	83.0
248	83.5
250	84.1
252	84.6
254	85.1
256	85.6
258	86.1
260	86.6
262	87.1
264	87.7
266	88.2
268	88.7
270	89.2
272	89.6
274	90.1
276	90.6
278	91.1
280	91.6
282	92.1
284	92.6
286	93.0
288	93.5
290	94.0
292	94.5
294	94.9
296	95.4
298	95.8

PRESSURE (PSIG)	TEMP °F
300	96.3
302	96.8
304	97.2
306	97.7
308	98.1
310	98.6
312	99.0
314	99.5
316	99.9
318	100.4
320	100.8
322	101.2
324	101.7
326	102.1
328	102.5
330	103.0
332	103.4
334	103.8
336	104.2
338	104.7
340	105.1
342	105.5
344	105.9
346	106.3
348	106.7
350	107.2
352	107.6
354	108.0
356	108.4
358	108.8
360	109.2
362	109.6
364	110.0
366	110.4
368	110.8
370	111.2
372	111.6
374	112.0
376	112.3
378	112.7
380	113.1
382	113.5
384	113.9
386	114.3
388	114.7
390	115.0
392	115.4
394	115.8
396	116.2
398	116.5
400	116.9
402	117.3
404	117.6
406	118.0
408	118.4
410	118.7
412	119.1
414	119.5
416	119.8
418	120.2

PRESSURE (PSIG)	TEMP °F
420	120.6
422	120.9
424	121.3
426	121.6
428	122.0
430	122.3
432	122.7
434	123.0
436	123.4
438	123.7
440	124.1
442	124.4
444	124.8
446	125.1
448	125.4
450	125.8
452	126.1
454	126.5
456	126.8
458	127.1
460	127.5
462	127.8
464	128.1
466	128.5
468	128.8
470	129.1
472	129.4
474	129.8
476	130.1
478	130.4
480	130.7
482	131.1
484	131.4
486	131.7
488	132.0
490	132.3
492	132.7
494	133.0
496	133.3
498	133.6
500	133.9
502	134.2
504	134.5
506	134.9
508	135.2
510	135.5
512	135.8
514	136.1
516	136.4
518	136.7
520	137.0
522	137.3
524	137.6
526	137.9
528	138.2
530	138.5
532	138.8
534	139.1
536	139.4
538	139.7

PRESSURE (PSIG)	TEMP °F
540	140.0
542	140.3
544	140.6
546	140.9
548	141.2
550	141.4
552	141.7
554	142.0
556	142.3
558	142.6
560	142.9
562	143.2
564	143.5
566	143.7
568	144.0
570	144.3
572	144.6
574	144.9
576	145.1
578	145.4
580	145.7
582	146.0
584	146.2
586	146.5
588	146.8
590	147.1
592	147.3
594	147.6
596	147.9
598	148.2
600	148.4
602	148.7
604	149.0
606	149.2
608	149.5

Unit Startup

Before Powering Unit, Check the Following:

NOTE: Remove and discard the compressor hold down shipping bolt located at the front of the compressor mounting bracket.

- High voltage is correct and matches nameplate.
- Fuses, breakers and wire size correct.
- Low voltage wiring complete.
- Piping completed and water system cleaned and flushed.
- Air is purged from closed loop system.
- Isolation valves are open, water control valves or loop pumps wired.
- Condensate line open and correctly pitched.
- Transformer switched to 208V if applicable.
- Dip switches are set correctly.
- Hot water generator pump switch is “OFF” unless piping is completed and air has been purged.
- Blower rotates freely.
- Blower speed is correct.
- Air filter/cleaner is clean and in position.
- Service/access panels are in place.
- Return air temperature is between 50-80°F heating and 60-95°F cooling.
- Check air coil cleanliness to ensure optimum performance. Clean as needed according to maintenance guidelines. To obtain maximum performance the air coil should be cleaned before startup. A 10% solution of dishwasher detergent and water is recommended for both sides of coil, a thorough water rinse should follow.

Startup Steps

NOTE: Complete the Equipment Start-Up/Commissioning Check Sheet during this procedure. Refer to thermostat operating instructions and complete the startup procedure. Verify that the compressor shipping bolt has been removed.

1. Initiate a control signal to energize the blower motor.
2. Initiate a control signal to place the unit in the cooling mode. Cooling setpoint must be set below room temperature.
3. First stage cooling will energize after a time delay.
4. Be sure that the compressor and water control valve or loop pump(s) are activated.
5. Verify that the water flow rate is correct by measuring the pressure drop through the heat exchanger using the P/T plugs and comparing to unit performance data in catalog.
6. Check the temperature of both the supply and discharge water (see the Unit Operating Parameters tables).
7. Check for an air temperature drop of 15°F to 25°F across the air coil, depending on the fan speed and entering water temperature.
8. Decrease the cooling set point several degrees and verify high-speed blower operation.
9. Adjust the cooling setpoint above the room temperature and verify that the compressor and water valve or loop pumps deactivate.
10. Initiate a control signal to place the unit in the heating mode. Heating set point must be set above room temperature.
11. First stage heating will energize after a time delay.
12. Check the temperature of both the supply and discharge water (see the Unit Operating Parameters tables).
13. Check for an air temperature rise of 12°F to 35°F across the air coil, depending on the fan speed and entering water temperature.
14. If auxiliary electric heaters are installed, increase the heating setpoint until the electric heat banks are sequenced on. All stages of the auxiliary heater should be sequenced on when the thermostat is in the Emergency Heat mode. Check amperage of each element.
15. Adjust the heating setpoint below room temperature and verify that the compressor and water valve or loop pumps deactivate.
16. During all testing, check for excessive vibration, noise or water leaks. Correct or repair as required.
17. Set system to desired normal operating mode and set temperature to maintain desired comfort level.
18. Instruct the owner/operator in the proper operation of the thermostat and system maintenance.

NOTES: Be certain to fill out and forward all warranty registration papers.

Final Evaluation

After the initial check of superheat/subcooling values in the heating mode, shut off the unit and allow it to sit 3 to 5 minutes until pressures equalize. Restart the unit in the cooling mode and check the values against those in the Operating Parameters tables. If the unit performs satisfactorily, charging is complete. If the unit does not perform to specifications, the charge may need to be readjusted until the values are close. Adding refrigerant will increase subcooling. Recovering some of the refrigerant will decrease subcooling and increase superheat. If the superheat/subcooling values are still not close to the specifications in the Operating Parameters tables, analyze refrigerant circuit operation.

Operating Parameters

Single Speed Models - YAZS022 thru YAZS070 (with YAH Series Air Handler)

Cooling -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/ Ton	YAZS022 thru YAZS060		YAZS070		YAZS022 thru YAZS070			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB
50	1.5	115-150	205-245	115-130	205-245	12-22	7-14	5-22	18-24
	3.0	110-145	200-235	110-125	200-235	14-26	6-12	8-12	18-24
70	1.5	125-160	260-300	125-160	275-300	8-14	8-12	5-19	18-22
	3.0	115-150	265-295	115-135	265-295	9-16	4-16	5-12	18-22
90	1.5	125-160	320-370	125-160	330-370	8-14	6-13	14-22	18-22
	3.0	120-150	305-355	120-150	325-365	9-16	4-16	5-12	18-22

Heating -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/ Ton	YAZS022 thru YAZS060		YAZS070		YAZS022 thru YAZS070			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30	1.5	65-85	290-310	65-85	330-360	7-13	2-21	7-10	18-24
	3.0	70-90	265-330	70-90	335-365	6-12	2-21	3-7	22-26
50	1.5	95-120	320-345	95-120	395-430	6-12	2-21	5-11	21-34
	3.0	100-125	280-365	100-125	375-405	6-12	4-22	5-11	24-33
70	1.5	135-155	315-380	135-155	435-485	8-14	10-20	8-14	26-46
	3.0	135-156	315-395	135-155	440-490	8-14	10-20	3-10	25-48

NOTES: Cooling performance based on entering air temperatures of 80°F DB, 67°F WB. 5/29/08
Heating performance based on entering air temperatures of 70°DB.

Operating Parameters cont.

YAZT026 thru YAZT072 (with YAH Series Air Handler)

First Stage Operation

Cooling -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/Ton	YAZT026 thru YAZT064		YAZT072		YAZT026 thru YAZT072			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB
50	1.5	130-150	193-230	130-150	200-245	8-16	7-14	7-20	18-24
	3.0	128-153	190-230	125-140	205-240	8-16	3-10	9-14	18-25
70	1.5	130-150	238-282	135-150	240-280	6-16	4-16	9-18	18-25
	3.0	130-155	238-262	125-145	245-270	6-18	5-11	5-10	18-24
90	1.5	133-148	308-340	130-155	300-365	7-16	6-18	4-11	19-25
	3.0	138-153	303-333	130-165	305-350	7-18	7-14	5-9	17-22

Heating -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/Ton	YAZT026 thru YAZT064		YAZT072		YAZT026 thru YAZT072			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30	1.5	78-100	275-325	85-105	325-385	6-11	4-16	2-8	20-29
	3.0	78-110	285-325	90-120	335-375	6-11	4-16	3-7	20-32
50	1.5	105-120	305-350	100-130	340-400	5-12	4-16	5-12	24-32
	3.0	110-125	305-355	110-125	345-395	9-15	2-14	4-9	20-34
70	1.5	140-155	305-355	130-165	370-430	5-12	2-14	8-12	24-39
	3.0	145-160	330-360	140-160	375-425	7-17	7-15	4-9	24-39

Second Stage Operation

Cooling -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/Ton	YAZT026 thru YAZT064		YAZT072		YAZT026 thru YAZT072			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Rise °F	Air Temp Drop °F DB
50	1.5	120-140	200-245	105-150	210-270	7-17	6-14	7-16	19-26
	3.0	115-140	195-290	110-130	215-260	7-15	4-11	8-12	20-24
70	1.5	121-136	265-310	105-150	280-350	9-15	6-18	7-15	19-25
	3.0	123-139	265-310	110-140	285-320	10-16	8-16	8-12	18-24
90	1.5	122-140	310-360	115-140	325-385	8-14	6-18	10-16	18-24
	3.0	123-139	310-350	120-135	330-355	8-14	7-15	8-12	17-23

Heating -- No Hot Water Generator									
Entering Water Temp °F	Water Flow GPM/Ton	YAZT026 thru YAZT064		YAZT072		YAZT026 thru YAZT072			
		Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Suction Pressure PSIG	Discharge Pressure PSIG	Superheat	Subcooling	Water Temp Drop °F	Air Temp Rise °F DB
30	1.5	72-89	295-350	70-100	320-370	7-18	10-20	4-13	18-24
	3.0	73-87	305-330	75-90	315-365	7-18	10-20	4-16	18-27
50	1.5	100-120	320-365	95-130	375-430	6-14	6-18	4-10	23-34
	3.0	105-120	355-365	100-125	370-420	6-14	6-18	4-9	20-37
70	1.5	142-158	360-380	130-165	400-470	6-12	4-15	6-15	28-38
	3.0	138-152	365-390	135-160	405-465	7-14	4-15	6-12	24-42

NOTES: Cooling performance based on entering air temperatures of 80°F DB, 67°F WB.
Heating performance based on entering air temperatures of 70°DB.

5/29/08

Pressure Drop

Single Speed

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (PSI)				
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
022	3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
	4.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
	6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
	8	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6
030	4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
	6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
	8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4
	10	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.0
036	5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
	7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
	9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
	12	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8
042	5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
	8	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
	11	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3
	14	7.6	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.4
048	6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
	9	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
	12	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
	16	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.1
060	9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
	12	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9
	15	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3
	20	9.5	8.9	8.3	7.8	7.2
070	12	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
	15	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3
	18	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4
	24	9.7	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.3

5/28/13

Dual Capacity

Model	GPM	Pressure Drop (psi)				
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
026 full load	4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
	6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
	8	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5
	10	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.3
026 part load	3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
	5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
	7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
	9	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4
038 full load	5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
	7	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
	9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6
	11	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
038 part load	4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
	6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
	8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
	10	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2
049 full load	6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
	9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
	12	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9
	15	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.3
049 part load	5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
	8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
	11	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5
	14	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8
064 full load	8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
	12	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8
	16	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8
	20	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.4
064 part load	6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
	10	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
	14	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8
	18	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.1
072 full load	12	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
	15	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4
	18	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.6
	21	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.4	5.9
072 part load	10	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
	13	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
	16	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
	19	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.0

5/30/06

Refrigerant Circuit Guideline

Symptom	Head Pressure	Suction Pressure	Compressor Amp Draw	Superheat	Subcooling	Air Temp. Differential	Water Temp. Differential
Under Charged System (Possible Leak)	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Over Charged System	High	High	High	Normal	High	Normal/Low	Normal
Low Air Flow Heating	High	High	High	High/Normal	Low	High	Low
Low Air Flow Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Low/Normal	High	High	Low
Low Water Flow Heating	Low/Normal	Low/Normal	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Low Water Flow Cooling	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
High Air Flow Heating	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
High Air Flow Cooling	Low	High	Normal	High	Low	Low	Normal
High Water Flow Heating	Normal	Low	Normal	High	Normal	Normal	Low
High Water Flow Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Normal	Low
Low Indoor Air Temperature Heating	Low	Low	Low	Normal	High	Normal	Normal/High
Low Indoor Air Temperature Cooling	Low	Low	Low	Normal/Low	High	Low	Low
High Indoor Air Temperature Heating	High	High	High	Normal/High	Normal/Low	Low	Normal
High Indoor Air Temperature Cooling	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
Restricted TXV (Check Service Advisory)	High	Low	Normal/Low	High	High	Low	Low
Insufficient Compressor (Possible Bad Valves)	Low	High	Low	High	Normal/High	Low	Low
TXV - Bulb Loss of Charge	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low
Scaled Coaxial Heat Exchanger Heating	Low	Low	Low	Normal/Low	High	Low	Low
Scaled Coaxial Heat Exchanger Cooling	High	High	High	Normal/Low	Low	Low	Low
Restricted Filter Drier	Check temperature difference (delta T) across filter drier.						

7/6/10

Thermistor Resistance

Thermistor Temperature (°F)	Resistance in Ohms
78.5	9230 -10007
77.5	9460 - 10032
76.5	9690 - 10580
75.5	9930 - 10840
33.5	30490 - 32080
32.5	31370 - 33010
31.5	32270 - 33690
30.5	33190 - 34940
1.5	79110 - 83750
0.5	81860 - 86460
0.0	82960 - 87860

Compressor Resistance

Model	Compressor Model No.	208-230/60/1	
		Run	Start
022	ZP16K5E-PFV	1.39 - 1.53	2.15 - 2.30
030	ZP21K5E-PFV	1.21 - 1.39	1.53 - 1.75
036	ZP25K5E-PFV	0.95 - 1.09	1.81 - 2.09
042	ZP31K5E-PFV	0.83 - 0.95	1.54 - 1.78
048	ZP38K5E-PFV	0.51 - 0.59	1.13 - 1.31
060	ZP51K5E-PFV	0.42 - 0.48	0.73 - 0.85
070	ZP57K5E-PFV	0.33 - 0.39	0.90 - 1.04
026	ZPS20K5E-PFV	1.21 - 1.39	1.52 - 1.75
038	ZPS30K5E-PFV	0.81 - 0.94	1.41 - 1.63
049	ZPS40K5E-PFV	0.48 - 0.55	1.72 - 1.99
064	ZPS51K5E-PFV	0.36 - 0.42	1.51 - 1.74
072	ZPS60K5E-PFV	0.31 - 0.36	1.72 - 1.98

2/7/12

Heat of Extraction/Rejection Data - Dual Capacity Units

Model		GPM	Heat of Extraction (kBtuh)				Heat of Rejection (kBtuh)				
			30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
026	Part Load	3.0		13.1	17.6	21.5		23.5	22.9	21.8	
		5.0	9.4	13.8	18.6	22.6	21.7	23.6	23.0	21.7	20.2
		7.0	9.6	14.1	18.9	23.0	21.9	23.7	23.1	21.7	20.2
	Full Load	4.0		17.8	23.4	28.5		31.0	31.2	30.0	
		6.0	13.4	18.8	24.7	29.9	29.9	31.1	31.3	29.9	28.1
		8.0	13.6	19.3	25.1	30.5	30.1	31.2	31.3	29.9	28.1
038	Part Load	4.0		17.9	23.3	28.1		32.5	31.8	30.0	
		6.0	12.8	18.7	24.5	29.8	29.8	32.7	32.0	30.1	28.2
		8.0	13.9	19.7	25.2	29.8	30.3	33.1	32.4	30.4	28.5
	Full Load	5.0		25.1	31..5	36.1		44.8	45.1	42.8	
		7.0	18.7	26.2	33.2	38.6	41.8	45.2	45.7	43.6	41.0
		9.0	19.1	26.9	34.3	40.0	42.0	45.5	46.0	43.8	41.1
049	Part Load	5.0		24.0	29.5	33.7		44.9	46.1	44.0	
		8.0	19.2	26.4	32.6	37.5	40.6	45.0	45.8	43.4	40.5
		11.0	19.8	27.5	34.3	39.9	40.0	44.9	46.1	44.3	41.5
	Full Load	6.0		33.3	40.6	46.1		60.2	60.2	56.4	
		9.0	26.0	34.7	42.8	49.1	56.0	60.2	60.8	57.4	52.9
		12.0	26.5	35.7	44.2	50.9	56.1	60.4	61.1	57.6	53.2
064	Part Load	6.0		31.0	39.2	46.1		56.3	55.4	52.1	
		10.0	21.6	31.4	40.9	49.7	52.4	56.2	55.5	52.4	49.4
		14.0	22.6	32.6	41.7	49.8	52.2	56.2	55.6	52.6	49.7
	Full Load	8.0		40.8	52.7	64.7		73.7	75.7	70.3	
		12.0	31.9	43.8	55.1	65.8	66.8	74.1	76.1	70.5	66.2
		16.0	32.2	44.7	56.8	68.6	67.2	74.5	76.5	70.9	66.3
072	Part Load	10.0		36.4	46.5	54.7		63.4	63.0	58.9	
		13.0	25.2	36.7	48.5	59.1	57.7	63.2	63.0	59.2	55.1
		16.0	26.7	38.2	49.4	59.1	57.3	63.2	63.3	59.5	55.4
	Full Load	12.0		48.3	62.7	69.0		81.8	83.0	77.8	
		15.0	37.2	51.6	65.4	70.9	73.6	82.1	83.3	78.0	71.9
		18.0	37.6	52.7	67.5	73.5	74.1	82.6	83.8	78.4	72.2

Note: operation not recommended in shaded areas.

1/14/2011

Heat of Extraction/Rejection Data - Single Speed Units

Model	GPM	Heat of Extraction (kBtuh)				Heat of Rejection (kBtuh)				
		30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	30°F	50°F	70°F	90°F	110°F
022	3.0		13.6	18.0	22.0		25.6	25.4	23.5	
	4.5	9.9	14.3	19.1	23.0	23.3	25.8	25.5	23.5	22.3
	6.0	10.0	14.8	19.4	23.5	23.5	26.0	25.5	23.6	22.4
030	4.0		19.2	25.0	29.8		31.2	31.5	29.8	
	6.0	14.0	19.8	26.0	31.0	29.0	31.1	31.4	29.7	26.4
	8.0	14.2	20.4	26.5	32.5	29.3	31.4	31.6	29.9	26.5
036	5.0		23.6	31.0	37.2		38.6	39.7	36.7	
	7.0	17.5	24.7	32.3	38.8	32.1	38.5	39.6	36.6	35.7
	9.0	17.9	25.2	32.9	39.4	32.5	38.9	39.9	36.8	35.9
042	5.0		26.9	33.4	36.6		46.7	47.6	43.9	
	8.0	20.8	28.2	35.1	42.0	43.1	46.9	47.9	44.2	42.3
	11.0	21.2	29.0	36.2	43.5	43.4	47.2	48.2	44.4	43.1
048	6.0		34.7	43.5	50.7		57.6	57.5	51.3	
	9.0	26.5	36.3	45.8	53.8	53.4	57.8	57.9	51.7	51.6
	12.0	27.0	37.3	47.2	55.6	53.7	58.1	58.0	51.8	51.6
060	9.0		41.0	52.4	61.2		75.4	74.0	68.9	
	12.0	28.9	42.3	54.1	65.0	72.9	75.6	74.3	68.7	64.9
	15.0	30.0	43.2	56.3	65.8	73.5	75.7	73.9	68.9	67.0
070	12.0		50.3	64.2	70.3		82.9	84.1	74.7	
	15.0	36.4	51.6	67.0	74.6	75.9	83.0	82.2	74.4	70.7
	18.0	36.6	52.1	68.1	76.3	76.3	83.6	83.1	75.2	71.4

Note: operation not recommended in shaded areas. 5/29/2013

Troubleshooting

Aurora Control System

NOTE: Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

To check the unit control board for proper operation:

1. Disconnect thermostat wires at the control board.
2. Jumper the desired test input (Y1, Y2, W, O or G) to the R terminal to simulate a thermostat signal.
3. If control functions properly:
    - Check for thermostat and field control wiring (use the diagnostic inputs mode).
4. If control responds improperly:
    - Ensure that component being controlled is functioning (compressor, blower, reversing valve, etc.).
    - Ensure that wiring from control to the component is correct.
    - Refer to the Aurora Base Control Application and Troubleshooting Guide and the Instruction Guide: Aurora Interface and Diagnostics (AID) Tool for additional information.

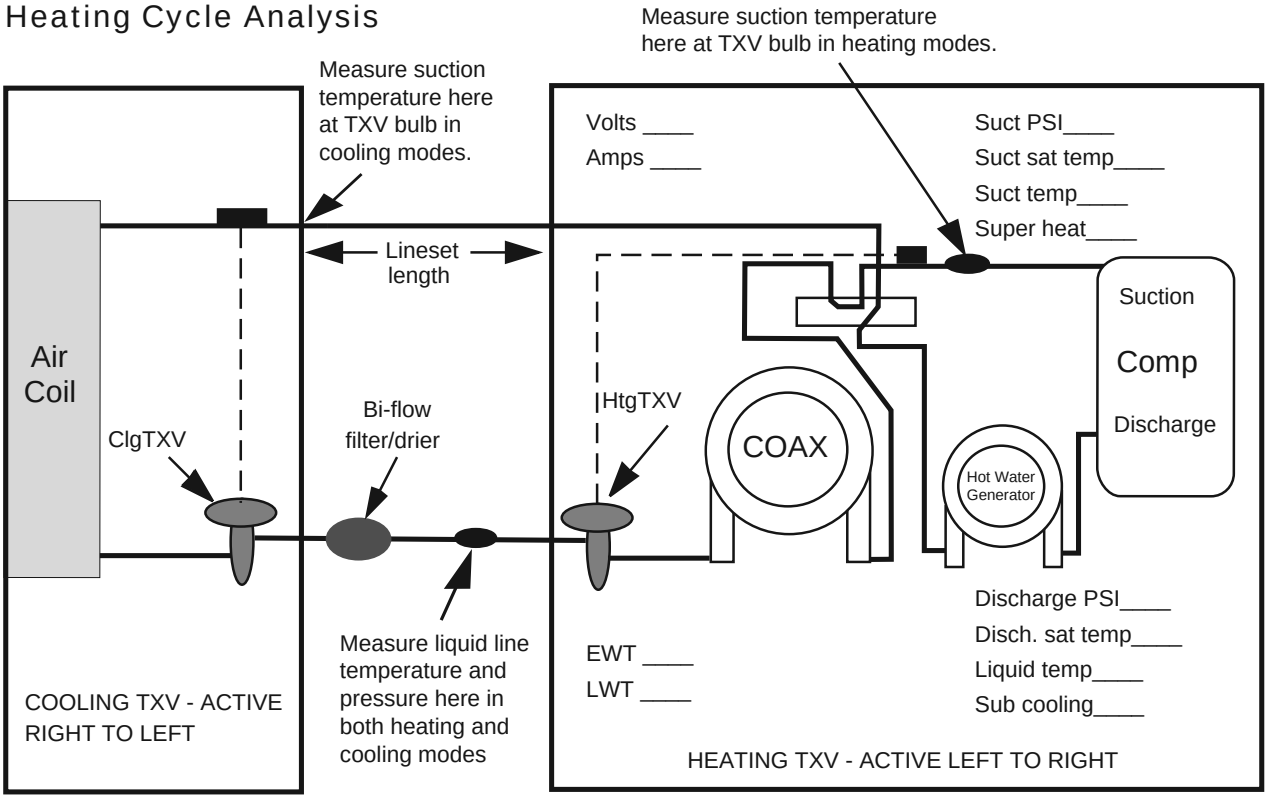
Refrigerant Systems

To maintain sealed circuit integrity, do not install service gauges unless unit operation appears abnormal. Compare the change in temperature on the air side as well as the water side to the Unit Operating Parameters tables. If the unit's performance is not within the ranges listed, and the airflow and water flow are known to be correct, gauges should then be installed and superheat and subcooling numbers calculated. If superheat and subcooling are outside recommended ranges, an adjustment to the refrigerant charge may be necessary.

NOTE: Refrigerant tests must be made with hot water generator turned "OFF". Verify that air and water flow rates are at proper levels before servicing the refrigerant circuit.

Unit Startup/Troubleshooting

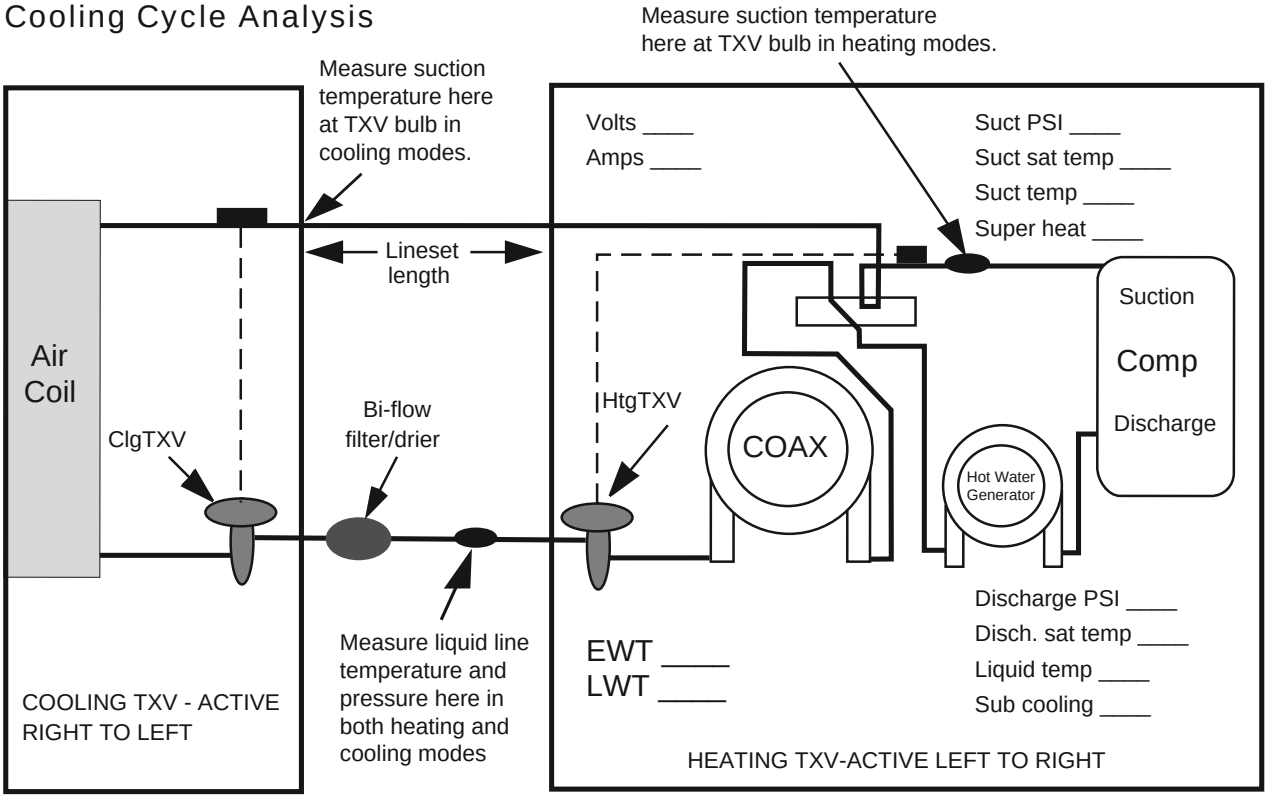
Heating Cycle Analysis



Heat of Extraction/Rejection = GPM x 500 (485 for water/antifreeze) x ∆T

Note: DO NOT hook up pressure gauges unless there appears to be a performance problem.

Cooling Cycle Analysis



Troubleshooting cont.

Single Speed/Dual Capacity Startup/Troubleshooting Form

1. Job Information

Model # _____ Job Name: _____ Loop: Open / Closed

Serial # _____ Install Date: _____ Hot Water Generator: Y / N

2. Flow Rate in gpm	**SOURCE COAX**		**LOAD COAX (Water-to-Water)**	
	HEATING	COOLING	HEATING	COOLING
WATER IN Pressure:	a. _____ psi	a. _____ psi	a. _____ psi	a. _____ psi
WATER OUT Pressure:	b. _____ psi	b. _____ psi	b. _____ psi	b. _____ psi
Pressure Drop: a - b	c. _____ psi	c. _____ psi	c. _____ psi	c. _____ psi
Look up flow rate in table:	d. _____ gpm	d. _____ gpm	d. _____ gpm	d. _____ gpm

3. Temp. Rise/Drop Across Coaxial Heat Exchanger[1]

	HEATING	COOLING
WATER IN Pressure:	e. _____ °F	e. _____ °F
WATER OUT Pressure:	f. _____ °F	f. _____ °F
Temperature Difference:	g. _____ °F	g. _____ °F

4. Temp. Rise/Drop Across Air Coil	**SOURCE COAX**		**LOAD COAX (Water-to-Water)**	
	HEATING	COOLING	HEATING	COOLING
SUPPLY AIR Temperature:	h. _____ °F	h. _____ °F	h. _____ °F	h. _____ °F
RETURN AIR Temperature:	i. _____ °F	i. _____ °F	i. _____ °F	i. _____ °F
Temperature Difference:	j. _____ °F	j. _____ °F	j. _____ °F	j. _____ °F

5. Heat of Rejection (HR)/Heat of Extraction (HE)

Brine Factor[2]: k. _____

	HEATING	COOLING
HR/HE = d x g x k	l. _____ Btu/h	l. _____ Btu/h

STEPS 6-9 NEED ONLY BE COMPLETED IF A PROBLEM IS SUSPECTED.

6. Watts ENERGY MONITOR

	HEATING	COOLING
Volts:	m. _____ Volts	m. _____ Volts
Total Amps (Comp. + Blower)[3]:	n. _____ Amps	n. _____ Amps
Watts = m x n x 0.85:	o. _____ Watts	o. _____ Watts

7. Capacity

	HEATING	COOLING
Cooling Capacity = l - (o x 3.413): Heating Capacity = l + (o x 3.413):	p. _____ Btu/h	p. _____ Btu/h

8. Efficiency

	HEATING	COOLING
Cooling EER = p / o: Heating COP = p / (o x 3.413):	q. _____ Btu/h	q. _____ Btu/h

9. Superheat (S.H.)/Subcooling (S.C.)

	HEATING	COOLING
Suction Pressure:	r. _____ psi	r. _____ psi
Suction Saturation Temperature:	s. _____ °F	s. _____ °F
Suction Line Temperature:	t. _____ °F	t. _____ °F
S.H. = t - s	u. _____ °F	u. _____ °F
Head Pressure:	v. _____ psi	v. _____ psi
High Pressure Saturation Temp:	w. _____ °F	w. _____ °F
Liquid Line Temperature[4]:	x. _____ °F	x. _____ °F
S.C. = w - x	y. _____ °F	y. _____ °F

Software Version
ABC: _____
AXB: _____
IZ2: _____
T'STAT: _____

NOTES: [1] Steps 3-9 should be conducted with the hot water generator disconnected.

[2] Use 500 for pure water, 485 for methanol or Environol™. (This constant is derived by multiplying the weight of one gallon of water (8.34) times the minutes in one hour (60) times the specific heat of the fluid. Water has a specific heat of 1.0.

[3] If there is only one source of power for the compressor and blower, amp draw can be measured at the source wiring connection.

[4] Liquid line is between the coax and the expansion device in the cooling mode; between the air coil and the expansion device in the heating mode.

Preventive Maintenance

Water Coil Maintenance

1. Keep all air out of the water. An open loop system should be checked to ensure that the well head is not allowing air to infiltrate the water line. Lines should always be airtight.
2. Keep the system under pressure at all times. It is recommended in open loop systems that the water control valve be placed in the discharge line to prevent loss of pressure during off cycles. Closed loop systems must have positive static pressure.

NOTE: On open loop systems, if the installation is in an area with a known high mineral content (125 PPM or greater) in the water, it is best to establish with the owner a periodic maintenance schedule so the coil can be checked regularly. Should periodic coil cleaning be necessary, use standard coil cleaning procedures which are compatible with either the cupronickel or copper water lines. Generally, the more water flowing through the unit the less chance for scaling.

Other Maintenance

Filters

Filters must be clean to obtain maximum performance. They should be inspected monthly under normal operating conditions and be replaced when necessary. Units should never be operated without a filter.

Condensate Drain

In areas where airborne bacteria produce a slime in the drain pan, it may be necessary to treat chemically to minimize the problem. The condensate drain can pick up lint and dirt, especially with dirty filters. Inspect twice a year to avoid the possibility of overflow.

Blower Motors

ECM blower motors are equipped with sealed ball bearings and require no periodic oiling.

Hot Water Generator Coil

See Water Coil Maintenance section above.

Air Coil

The air coil must be cleaned to obtain maximum performance. Check once a year under normal operating conditions and, if dirty, brush or vacuum (with a brush attachment) clean. Care must be taken not to damage the aluminum fins while cleaning.

CAUTION: Fin edges are sharp.

Replacement Procedures

Obtaining Parts

When ordering service or replacement parts, refer to the model number and serial number of the unit as stamped on the serial plate attached to the unit. If replacement parts are required, mention the date of installation of the unit and the date of failure, along with an explanation of the malfunctions and a description of the replacement parts required.

In-Warranty Material Return

Material may not be returned except by permission of authorized warranty personnel. Contact your local distributor for warranty return authorization and assistance.

Service Parts List

		Single Speed Split Units						
		YAZS022	**YAZS030**	**YAZS036**	**YAZS042**	**YAZS048**	**YAZS060**	**YAZS070**
Compressor	Compressor	34P581-01	34P582-01	34P583-01	34P578-01	34P579-01	34P580-01	34P646-01
	Run Capacitor	16P002-18	16P002-20		16P002-21		16P002-25	16P002-41
	Sound Jacket	92P504A05				92P504A16		
	Power Harness	11P781-01						
	Solenoid Harness	N / A						
Refrigeration Components	Accumulator	36P509-02		36P509-01				
	Coax	62I594-01	62I588-01	62I542B01		62I543B01		62I555-01
	TXV	33P609-01		33P609-03	33P609-05		33P609-06	
	Reversing Valve	33P506-04		33P503-05		33P526-04		
	Filter Dryer	36P500B01					36P500B02	
Desuperheater	Desuperheater	62P516-05			62P516-03			
	Desuperheater Pump	24P501-02						
Electrical	Contactor	13P004A03						
	2 Pole Screw Term. Block	12P500A01						
	ABC Board	17X553-00						
Sensors & Safeties	Freeze Protection Thermistor	12P505-09						
	HWL Thermistor	13P073B05						
	High Pressure Switch	SKHPE600						
	Low Pressure Switch	SKLPE40						

Part numbers subject to change 5/24/13

Service Parts List cont.

Parts List		Dual Capacity Split Units				
		YAZT026	**YAZT038**	**YAZT049**	**YAZT064**	**YAZT072**
Compressor	Compressor	34P640-01	34P641-01	34P642-01	34P643-01	34P644-01
	Run Capacitor	16P002-19	16P002-20	16P002-18	16P002-31	
	Sound Jacket	92P504A16				
	Power Harness	11P781-01				
	Solenoid Harness	11P782-02				
Refrigeration Components	Accumulator	36P509-02	36P509-01			
	Coax	62P594-01	62I54201	62P543B01		62P555-01
	TXV	33P609-01	33P609-03	33P609-05	33P609-06	
	Reversing Valve	33P506-04	33P503-05	33P526-04		
	Filter Dryer	36P500B01			36P500B02	
Desuperheater	Desuperheater	62P516-05		62P516-03		
	Desuperheater Pump	24P501-02				
Electrical	Contactor	13P004A03				
	2 Pole Screw Term. Block	12P500A01				
	ABC Board	17X553-00				
Sensors & Safeties	Freeze Protection Thermistor	12P505-09				
	HWL Thermistor	13P073B05				
	High Pressure Switch	SKHPE600				
	Low Pressure Switch	SKLPE40				

Part numbers subject to change 5/24/13

Notes

Revision Guide

Pages:	Description:	Date:	By:
All	First Published	03 Sept 2013	DS

Product:	**Affinity Indoor Split Series**
Type:	Geothermal/Water Source Heat Pump
Size:	2-6 Ton Single Speed 2-6 Ton Dual Capacity
Document Type:	Installation Manual
Part Number:	IM2503SK6
Release Date:	09/13

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